

2007 Michigan Hunting and Trapping Guide

Regulations apply August 1, 2007 through July 31, 2008, unless otherwise noted

Great Lakes, Great Times, Great Outdoors



**Visit us on the Web at:
www.michigan.gov/dnr**

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources is committed to the conservation, protection, management, use and enjoyment of the State's natural resources for current and future generations.

The Natural Resources Commission is the governing body for the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. In providing a strategic framework for the DNR to effectively manage the state's resources, the NRC works closely with a broad cross-section of constituencies to establish and continuously improve natural resources management policy.

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A complete listing of regulations and legal descriptions are available on our Web site: www.michigan.gov/dnr.

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For information or assistance on this publication, contact the MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, WILDLIFE, PO BOX 30444, LANSING MI 48909.

Major Changes for 2007

- ❑ The application period for bear and elk will change next year. Beginning in 2008, the application period for bear and elk will be May 1-June 1.
- ❑ Two bills currently in the Michigan Legislature would phase in an increase in hunting and fishing license fees over a six-year period. If approved, the increases are not retroactive to hunters and anglers who already purchased their licenses for the 2007-2008 license year. See the DNR Web site for more information.
- ❑ Beaver and otter management unit designations have changed. See page 42.
- ❑ The use of traps with teeth or serrations is illegal.
- ❑ Hunting fox and coyotes from elevated platforms is permitted from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.
- ❑ Bait rules for trapping have changed. See page 38.
- ❑ Youth hunters may take an antlerless deer on a firearm or combination license during the youth firearm deer season.

Reminders for 2007

- ❑ Report your deer and turkey hunting activity online.
- ❑ Hunters are limited to three private land antlerless deer licenses, of which no more than two may be purchased for Zones 1 and 2 combined.
- ❑ A landowner's telephone number is required to purchase a private land antlerless license.
- ❑ For Zones 1 and 2 there is a 40 contiguous acre, under one ownership, requirement to purchase a private land antlerless license, except in the TB special management units.
- ❑ Out-of-state deer and elk hunters – see import restriction on pages 17-18.
- ❑ You may purchase one archery deer license AND one firearm deer license OR one combination license. It is unlawful to purchase additional archery, firearm or combination licenses.
- ❑ If you are planning to hunt migratory birds (ducks, geese, woodcock, snipe, rails, etc.) this fall, you must have the HIP endorsement. See page 30.
- ❑ A free kill tag is required for bobcat, otter, fisher and marten.

Hunter Harassment

Hunters in Michigan have the right to enjoy their sport free from deliberate interference. Individuals whose hunting is being obstructed should promptly report the violation to a local conservation officer, the nearest DNR Operations Service Center or by calling 800-292-7800. Complaints also can be submitted online at www.michigan.gov/dnr.

Sportsperson Discount

A 15 percent discount is provided when four or more hunting or fishing licenses are purchased at one time for the same person. These licenses must be purchased in the same transaction. The waterfowl hunting license, 24-hour fishing license and all-species upgrade license are not eligible for this discount.

REPORT ALL POACHING

Call: 800-292-7800

Hunting License Fees

Note: Apprentice hunting licenses cost the same as the corresponding regular hunting license shown below. Check with your license agent.

License Number	License Type	Minimum Age	Fee
000	DNR Sportcard		\$1.00
Deer*			
140	Resident Firearm Deer	12	\$15.00
141	Senior Firearm Deer (residents only)	65	\$6.00
145	Resident Archery Deer	17 ³	\$15.00
146	Senior Archery Deer (residents only)	65	\$6.00
147	Junior Archery Deer	10-16	\$7.50
142	Nonresident Firearm Deer	17 ¹	\$138.00
148	Nonresident Archery Deer	17 ¹	\$138.00
340	Combination Deer Resident	17 ³	\$30.00
341	Combination Deer Senior	65	\$12.00
342	Combination Deer Junior	10-16 ²	\$15.00
343	Combination Deer Nonresident	17 ¹	\$276.00

Fur Harvester-Valid through March 31, 2008

190	Resident Fur Harvester	17 ³	\$15.00
191	Senior Fur Harvester (residents only)	65	\$6.00
192	Junior Fur Harvester	10-16	\$7.50
195	Junior Fur Harvester (trap only)	up to 16	\$7.50
193	Nonresident Fur Harvester	17 ¹	\$150.00

Small Game-Valid through March 31, 2008 except 3-day licenses

130	Resident Small Game	17 ³	\$15.00
131	Senior Small Game (residents only)	65	\$6.00
132	Junior Small Game	10-16	\$1.00
133	Nonresident Small Game	17 ¹	\$69.00
134	3-Day Nonresident Small Game	17	\$30.00

Gamebird Hunting Preserve-Valid through March 31, 2008

139	Gamebird Hunting Preserve	10	\$15.00
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*These hunting licenses expire at the end of the season for which they are issued.

¹ Nonresidents under age 17 may purchase resident licenses.

² Not valid for 10- and 11-year-olds unless archery only hunting.

³ Residents and nonresidents under age 17 may purchase the junior license at reduced price. See page 33 for exceptions.

Restricted Hunting Applications

Applications for restricted hunt drawings (bear, elk, antlerless deer, turkey and waterfowl) may be purchased during the designated application period from licensed agents or online at www.michigan.gov/dnr.

Application Period

Spring Wild Turkey Hunting	January 1-February 1
Bear Hunting	May 1-June 1
Elk Hunting	May 1-June 1
Antlerless Deer Hunting	July 15-August 15
Fall Wild Turkey Hunting	July 1-August 1
Reserved Waterfowl Hunts	August 1-28

License Information

Regular hunting or fur harvester license

To purchase a regular hunting or fur harvester license, you must have one of the following:

- ❑ A valid Michigan Driver License.
- ❑ A valid Michigan ID Card (issued by the Secretary of State) with additional proof of Michigan residency, such as a Michigan voter registration card.
- ❑ A Michigan DNR Sportcard (issued through license agents or DNR Web site). If the information on your DNR Sportcard from a previous year is still accurate, you should continue to use it.

In order to purchase a regular hunting license, all hunters born on or after January 1, 1960, also must present their hunter safety certificate, previous hunting license or sign their license in the presence of the license agent. This also applies to hunters who intend to hunt furbearers under a fur harvester license.

- ❑ All licenses must be signed to be valid. Your signature certifies that you meet the residency and hunter safety requirements to purchase the license.
- ❑ When hunting or trapping, you must carry your license and the identification used to purchase that license.
- ❑ It is illegal to use another person's hunting license.

Note: A junior fur harvester-trap only license is available for youngsters who do not satisfy the training requirements for purchasing a hunting license. To qualify for any adult resident hunting or fur harvester license, you must meet one of the following criteria:

- ❑ Reside in a settled or permanent home or domicile within the boundaries of this state with the intention of remaining in this state.
- ❑ Be a full-time student at a Michigan college or university.
- ❑ Serve full time in the U.S. Military and be officially stationed in Michigan.

The ownership of land in Michigan by itself is not a qualification for a resident license.

Persons serving in the U.S. Military, who, at the time of enlistment, were residents of Michigan and who have maintained resident status for the purposes of obtaining a driver license or voting and who are stationed outside the state, may purchase any hunting license that does not require a separate application for \$1. The individual must present leave papers, duty papers, military orders or other evidence verifying that he or she is stationed outside the state, and a Michigan Driver License or voter registration. These licenses, available at all license agents and DNR Operations Service Centers, are valid for up to two weeks during the established season. The license buyer can designate the exact hunting period.

Apprentice Hunting License

A person who does not have a hunter safety certificate may purchase an apprentice hunting license. To purchase this license you must have, in your own name, a valid Michigan Driver License, state of Michigan ID card or DNR Sportcard. An apprentice hunter may purchase this license for two license years before he or she must successfully complete a hunter safety course. The apprentice hunting license is available to residents and nonresidents.

Apprentice hunters under age 17, when afield, must be accompanied by a parent, guardian or someone 21 or older designated by their parent or guardian. This individual must possess a valid, regular hunting license to hunt the same game as the apprentice hunter. "Accompanied by" requires the adult to be able to come to the immediate aid of the other person and staying within a distance from the other person that permits uninterrupted, unaided visual and verbal contact.

Apprentice hunters 17 and older, when afield, must be accompanied by someone 21 or older, who possesses a valid, regular hunting license to hunt the same game as the apprentice hunter.

A person may accompany no more than two apprentice hunters while hunting.

Special Rules for Young Hunters (10-16 Years of Age)

See page 30 for Youth Hunting Opportunities.

Hunters can be licensed at age 10. A hunter must be at least 12 years old to hunt deer, bear or elk with a firearm. Hunters age 12-13 may hunt deer, bear or elk with a firearm only on private land, including lands enrolled in the Commercial Forest program.

Exception: Everyone 10 or older is required to have a license to hunt when participating in a bear or bobcat hunt with dogs.

To obtain a regular hunting license, your parent or guardian must accompany you to a license agent. You must fill out an application and present your Michigan hunter safety certificate at this time. For information on hunter safety classes, check the DNR Web site at www.michigan.gov/dnr, or contact the nearest DNR Operations Service Center (back cover).

Hunters under age 17, when afield, other than on land where their parent or guardian lives, must be accompanied by a parent, guardian or someone 18 or older designated by their parent or guardian. "Accompanied by" requires the adult to be able to come to the immediate aid of the other person and staying within a distance from the other person that permits uninterrupted, unaided visual and verbal contact.

Nonresidents under the age of 17 may purchase resident and junior licenses.

The minimum age requirements for all licenses are listed on page 4. Youngsters who apply for a license through a drawing must be the minimum age when the license is purchased.

Resident junior archery deer hunting, junior small game, and junior fur harvester licenses are available to resident and nonresident hunters, ages 10-16, and grant the same privileges as the adult licenses.

Lost Licenses and Hunter Safety Certificates

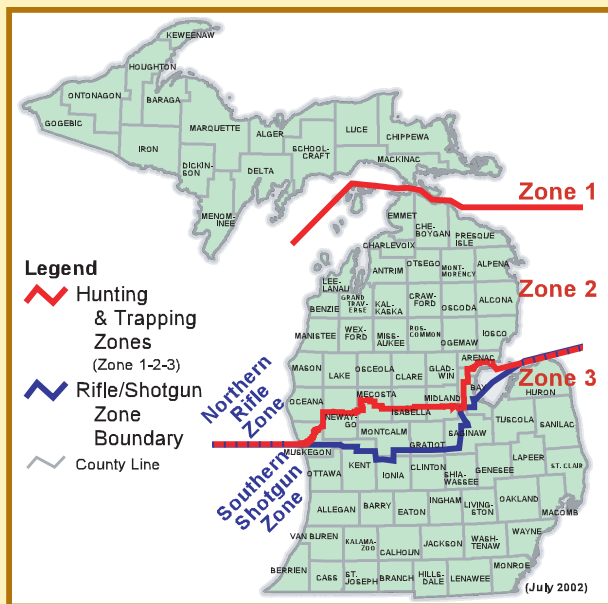
If you lose your Michigan fishing, hunting or fur harvester license, you may purchase a replacement at any license agent. You must provide the ID number used to purchase the original license. The full price will be charged to replace any license with a kill tag. All other licenses cost \$3 to be replaced.

If you lose a private land antlerless deer license, contact a DNR Operations Service Center.

For a replacement Michigan hunter safety certificate, contact a DNR Operations Service Center or call 517-373-3292.

Hunting and Trapping and Rifle/Shotgun Zones

Michigan is divided into Hunting and Trapping Zones 1-2-3. Zone 1 includes all of the Upper Peninsula. The dividing line between Zones 2 and 3 is: From the Lake Michigan shoreline north of Muskegon Lake easterly on Memorial Drive to Ruddiman Drive to Lake Avenue, easterly on Lake Avenue to M-120 in North Muskegon, northeasterly on M-120 to M-20, easterly on M-20 to US-10, easterly on US-10 to Garfield Road in Bay County, northerly on Garfield Road to Pinconning Road, easterly on Pinconning Road to Seven Mile Road, northerly on Seven Mile Road to Lincoln School Road (County Road 25) in Arenac County, northerly on Lincoln School Road to M-61, easterly on M-61 to US-23, easterly on US-23 to center line of Au Gres River, southerly along center line of Au Gres River to Saginaw Bay, easterly 90 degrees east for 7 miles into Saginaw Bay, then northerly 78 degrees east to the International Boundary.



Exception: The waterfowl hunting zone lines differ from those above. Refer to the 2007-2008 Waterfowl Hunting Guide for zone descriptions.

Michigan also is divided into a northern rifle zone where rifles may be used for firearm deer hunting and a southern shotgun zone where only shotguns, muzzleloading rifles and certain handguns may be used (see page 9). The dividing line between the northern rifle deer hunting zone and the southern shotgun zone is as follows: Starting at a point on the Lake Michigan shoreline directly west of M-46, then easterly to M-46, then easterly along M-46 to US-131 at Cedar Springs, southerly on US-131 to M-57, easterly on M-57 to Montcalm Road on the Kent-Montcalm county line, southerly on Montcalm Road and the Kent-Ionia county line to M-44, easterly on M-44 to M-66, northerly on M-66 to M-57, easterly on M-57 to M-52 near Chesaning, northerly on M-52 to M-46, easterly on M-46 to M-47, northerly on M-47 to US-10 west of Bay City, easterly on US-10 to I-75, northerly on I-75 and US-23 to Beaver Road (about 1 mile north of Kawkawlin), easterly to Saginaw Bay, north 50 degrees east to the International Boundary.

Online Hunter Harvest Surveys

Accurate and complete information on hunting activity is vital for sound wildlife management. Deer hunters and turkey hunters are encouraged to report their hunting activity after their season has ended online at www.michigan.gov/dnr. These surveys are the same as those traditionally mailed to randomly selected hunters. The online reporting option now allows all hunters to participate.

Townships with Hunting Restrictions

- ❑ No hunting with firearms in Oakland County townships of Auburn, West Bloomfield, Bloomfield, Farmington, Southfield and Waterford. (State lands in Waterford Township are open.)
- ❑ No hunting with firearms in Macomb County townships of Clinton, Sterling or Harrison.
- ❑ No hunting with firearms in Wayne County townships of Redford and Northville, and in the city of Detroit, including waters of the Detroit River.
- ❑ Grosse Ile Township in Wayne County is closed to all hunting.

Parts of townships in these counties are closed to hunting or restricted to types of firearms or the discharge of firearms as posted: Alcona, Arenac, Barry, Berrien, Crawford, Dickinson, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Iosco, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Livingston, Macomb, Manistee, Mason, Oakland, Otsego, Ottawa, Presque Isle, Saginaw, St. Clair, Washtenaw and Wayne. (These areas are posted with the restrictions.) For descriptions, contact the appropriate township clerk or township police department.

Firearm and Bow and Arrow Rules

The rules listed below may not apply to a person having a concealed pistol license or a person specifically exempt by law from a concealed pistol license and who carries their handgun in accordance with their license or exemption.

Shell Capacity for Shotguns and Centerfire Rifles

It is unlawful to hunt with a semi-automatic shotgun or semi-automatic rifle, other than a .22 caliber rimfire, that can hold more than six shells in the barrel and magazine combined. Fully automatic firearms are illegal. All shotguns used for migratory game birds (including woodcock) must be plugged so the total capacity of the shotgun does not exceed three shells.

Archery Deer Seasons

During the archery deer seasons, it is illegal to carry afield a pistol, revolver or other firearm while bow hunting for deer, unless the individual is properly licensed to hunt deer with a firearm and is hunting in an area open to firearm deer hunting.

Exceptions: This prohibition does not apply to pistols carried under authority of a concealed pistol license or properly carried under authority of a specific exception from the requirement of a concealed pistol license. This does not authorize the individual to use the pistol to take game except as provided by law. During the special antlerless firearm deer seasons, a firearm deer hunter may carry afield a bow and arrow or firearm.

November 10-14

It is unlawful to carry afield or transport any rifle (including rimfire) or shotgun if you have buckshot, slug, ball loads or cut shells.

Exception: You may transport a firearm to your deer camp or to a target range during this period if the firearm is properly transported as described on page 10.

A resident who holds a fur harvester license may carry a .22 caliber or smaller rimfire firearm while hunting furbearers or checking a trap line during the open season for hunting furbearers or trapping furbearing animals. You also may target shoot on your own property provided there is no attempt to take game.

November 15-30 Firearm Deer Season

It is illegal for a person taking or attempting to take game to carry or possess afield a centerfire or muzzleloading rifle, a bow and arrow, a centerfire or black powder handgun, or a shotgun with buckshot, slug or ball loads or cut shells, unless you have in your possession a 2007 firearm deer, combination deer or antlerless deer license for the appropriate DMU, with an unused kill tag issued in your name, or a 2007 firearm deer, combination deer or antlerless deer license for the appropriate DMU issued in your name with an unused deer management assistance permit (DMA) kill tag or an unused managed deer hunting permit.

Muzzleloading Deer Seasons

During the December muzzleloading seasons, muzzleloading deer hunters can carry afield and use only a muzzleloading rifle, a muzzleloading shotgun, or a black powder handgun loaded with black powder or a commercially manufactured black powder substitute.

All Firearm Deer Seasons-Rifle Zone (See page 7)

In the rifle zone, deer may be taken with handguns, rifles, bows and arrows, shotguns and muzzleloading firearms including black powder handguns. It is legal to hunt deer in the rifle zone with any caliber of firearm except a .22 caliber or smaller rimfire (rifle or handgun). Crossbows are legal to use by a person 12 years of age or older during the Nov. 15-30 firearm deer season.

Exception: See Muzzleloading Deer Seasons for restrictions during this season.

All Firearm Deer Seasons-Shotgun Zone (See page 7)

In the shotgun zone, all hunters afield from Nov. 15-30, and all deer hunters in this zone during other deer seasons, must abide by the following firearm restrictions or use a bow and arrow. Crossbows are legal to use by a person 12 years of age or older during the Nov. 15-30 firearm deer season. Legal firearms are as follows:

- ❑ A shotgun may have a smooth or rifled barrel and may be of any gauge.
- ❑ A muzzleloading rifle or black powder handgun must be loaded with black powder or a commercially manufactured black powder substitute.
- ❑ A conventional (smokeless powder) handgun must be .35 caliber or larger and loaded with straight-walled cartridges and may be single- or multiple-shot but cannot exceed a maximum capacity of nine rounds in the barrel and magazine combined.

Exception: See Muzzleloading Deer Seasons for restrictions during this season. From Nov. 15-30, .22 caliber or smaller rimfire rifles and handguns may be used to kill raccoon while hunting raccoons with dogs between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

License Requirement–Possession of Firearms and Bows and Arrows

A person taking or attempting to take game and in possession of a firearm, slingshot or bow and arrow must have the appropriate hunting license with them and must produce the license upon the request of a conservation officer or other law enforcement officer.

A hunting license is not required when target practicing or sighting-in a firearm at an identifiable, artificially constructed target, and there is no attempt to take game. A hunting license is not required for the carrying of a pistol for personal protection by a camper, hiker or person engaged in other recreational activities if there is no attempt to take game.

Transporting Firearms and Bows and Arrows

A hunting license is not required while transporting a firearm en route to or from a target, trap or skeet range, or target shooting area and there is no attempt to take game.

At all times, rifles, shotguns, muzzleloading and other firearms and bows and arrows carried in or on any type of motor vehicle, including ORVs and snowmobiles, must be unloaded in both barrel and magazine, and either enclosed in a case, or unstrung, or carried in the trunk of a vehicle with a trunk. These rules apply whether your vehicle is parked, stopped, moving or is on private or public property. A firearm transported in a motor-propelled boat or sailboat must be unloaded in both barrel and magazine when the motor is operating or the boat is under sail and may not be loaded until the momentum of the boat has ceased. Firearms must be unloaded in the barrel, and all arrows must be in a quiver when a hunter is afield outside the legal hunting hours. Exception: These rules do not apply to pistols carried under authority of a concealed pistol license or properly carried under authority of a specific exception from the requirement of a concealed pistol license.

A percussion cap muzzleloading longarm is considered unloaded if the percussion cap is removed. A flintlock muzzleloading longarm is considered unloaded if the cock is left down and the pan is open. Black powder handguns must be transported as stated above.

Hunter Orange Clothing Requirements

You may not hunt with any device, or trap with any firearm, on any lands during daylight hunting hours from Aug. 15-April 30 unless you wear a hat, cap, vest, jacket or rain gear of highly visible color, commonly referred to as Hunter Orange. During the November firearm deer season, this law applies to all deer hunters, including those hunting with a bow and arrow. The garment, featuring Hunter Orange, must be the outermost garment and must be visible from all sides. Camouflage orange garments, with 50 percent or more of the surface in Hunter Orange, are legal.

Exception: This law does not apply to persons hunting waterfowl, crow or wild turkey, or to archery bear hunters. Archery deer hunters also are not required to wear Hunter Orange except during the youth firearm season and the November firearm deer season.

Statewide Handgun Regulations

The rules listed below may not apply to a person having a concealed pistol license or a person specifically exempt by law from a concealed pistol license and carrying their handgun in accordance with their license or exemption.

- ❑ While in the field, handguns must be carried in plain view. Carrying a handgun in a holster in plain view is permitted.
- ❑ You may transport your registered handguns while en route to and from your hunting or target shooting area; however, handguns, including BB guns larger than .177 caliber and all pellet guns must be unloaded and in a closed case designed for the storage of firearms in the trunk of the vehicle. If the vehicle does not have a trunk, the handgun must be unloaded and in a closed case designed for the storage of firearms and cannot be readily accessible to any occupant of the vehicle.
- ❑ It is a crime for certain felons to possess firearms, including rifles and shotguns, in Michigan. For more information regarding statewide handgun regulations, obtaining a concealed pistol license or Michigan concealed weapons and firearms laws, contact your local police department.

Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact

Michigan is a member of the “Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact,” an agreement whereby participating states share information about fish and game violators and honor each other’s decision to deny licenses and permits.

Poachers beware. If your hunting, fishing or trapping license is revoked in Michigan, you will lose your privileges in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Failure to comply with the terms of a wildlife-related citation may result in license suspension in participating states.

Mandatory Penalties for Certain Hunting Violations

Violation of permits, season, bag limits, shooting hours and methods of taking game	\$50 to \$500 fine and/or up to 90 days in jail.
Illegal taking/possession of deer, bear or wild turkey	\$200 to \$1,000 fine and 5 to 90 days in jail, restitution of \$1500 for bear, \$1000 for deer/turkey, plus revocation of hunting licenses for remainder of year convicted, plus next 3 consecutive years.
Illegal use of artificial light with bow and arrow or firearm	\$100 to \$500 fine and/or 90 days in jail, plus revocation of hunting licenses for remainder of year convicted, plus next consecutive year.
Carrying a firearm while under the influence of alcohol or drugs	\$500 fine and/or up to 93 days in jail.
Multiple offender: Two convictions within preceding five years	\$500 to \$2,000 fine and 10 to 180 days in jail.

Safety Zones Around Buildings

Safety zones are all areas within 150 yards (450 feet) of an occupied building, house, cabin, or any barn or other building used in a farm operation. No person, including archery and crossbow hunters, may hunt or discharge a firearm, crossbow or bow in a safety zone, or shoot at any wild animal or wild bird within a safety zone, without the written permission of the owner or occupant of such safety zone. The safety zone applies to hunting only. It does not apply to indoor or outdoor shooting ranges, target shooting, law enforcement activities or the discharge of firearms, crossbows or bows for any non-hunting purpose.

Hunting Hours

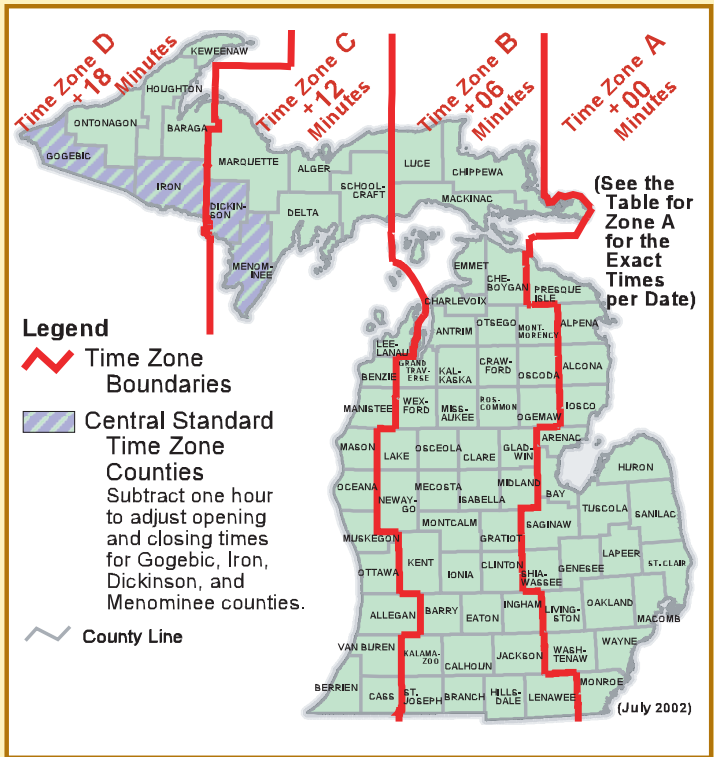
Below is a map of the 2007-2008 hunting hour time zones. Actual legal hunting hours (one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset) for Time Zone A are printed on page 13.

To determine the opening (a.m.) and closing (p.m.) time for any day in another time zone, add the minutes shown below to the times listed in the Time Zone A Hunting Hours Table.

The hunting hour listed in the table reflects Eastern Standard Time, with an adjustment for daylight-saving time. If you are hunting in Gogebic, Iron, Dickinson or Menominee counties (Central Standard Time), you must make an additional adjustment to the printed time by subtracting one hour.

Exceptions:

Woodcock hunting hours are sunrise to sunset. Spring turkey hunting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour before sunset. Waterfowl hunting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to sunset. See page 35 for rules about hunting raccoon, fox, coyote and opossum at night.



Time Zone A. Bear, Deer, Fall Wild Turkey, Furbearer and Small Game Hunting Hours Table*

One-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset (adjusted for Daylight Savings Time)

2007	September		October		November		December		2008	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August	
Date	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	Date	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
1	6:27	8:37	6:59	7:44	7:35	5:56	7:42	5:31	1	7:32	5:40	7:17	6:16	6:37	6:53	6:44	8:29	5:57	9:03	5:28	9:33	5:30	9:43	5:55	9:21
2	6:28	8:35	7:00	7:43	7:37	5:54	7:13	5:30	2	7:32	5:41	7:16	6:17	6:35	6:54	6:42	8:30	5:56	9:04	5:27	9:34	5:30	9:43	5:56	9:20
3	6:29	8:33	7:01	7:41	7:38	5:53	7:14	5:30	3	7:32	5:42	7:14	6:18	6:34	6:55	6:41	8:31	5:54	9:05	5:27	9:35	5:31	9:43	5:57	9:19
4	6:30	8:32	7:02	7:39	7:39	5:52	7:15	5:30	4	7:32	5:44	7:13	6:20	6:32	6:56	6:39	8:32	5:53	9:06	5:27	9:35	5:31	9:42	5:58	9:18
5	6:31	8:30	7:04	7:37	7:40	5:51	7:16	5:30	5	7:32	5:44	7:12	6:21	6:30	6:58	6:37	8:33	5:52	9:07	5:26	9:36	5:32	9:42	5:59	9:16
6	6:32	8:28	7:05	7:36	7:42	5:50	7:17	5:30	6	7:32	5:45	7:11	6:22	6:29	6:59	6:36	8:34	5:50	9:08	5:26	9:37	5:32	9:42	6:00	9:15
7	6:34	8:27	7:06	7:34	7:43	5:48	7:18	5:30	7	7:32	5:46	7:10	6:24	6:27	7:00	6:34	8:36	5:49	9:09	5:26	9:37	5:33	9:41	6:02	9:14
8	6:35	8:25	7:07	7:32	7:44	5:47	7:19	5:30	8	7:31	5:47	7:09	6:25	6:25	7:01	6:32	8:37	5:48	9:10	5:26	9:38	5:34	9:41	6:03	9:13
9	6:36	8:23	7:08	7:31	7:45	5:46	7:20	5:30	9	7:31	5:48	7:07	6:26	7:24	8:02	6:31	8:38	5:47	9:11	5:25	9:38	5:35	9:40	6:04	9:11
10	6:37	8:21	7:09	7:29	7:47	5:45	7:20	5:30	10	7:31	5:49	7:06	6:28	7:22	8:04	6:29	8:39	5:46	9:12	5:25	9:39	5:35	9:40	6:05	9:10
11	6:38	8:20	7:10	7:27	7:48	5:44	7:21	5:30	11	7:31	5:50	7:05	6:29	7:20	8:05	6:27	8:40	5:45	9:13	5:25	9:39	5:36	9:39	6:06	9:18
12	6:39	8:18	7:11	7:26	7:49	5:43	7:22	5:30	12	7:30	5:51	7:04	6:30	7:19	8:06	6:26	8:41	5:44	9:15	5:25	9:40	5:37	9:39	6:07	9:07
13	6:40	8:16	7:13	7:24	7:50	5:42	7:23	5:30	13	7:30	5:52	7:02	6:32	7:17	8:07	6:24	8:42	5:42	9:16	5:25	9:40	5:38	9:38	6:08	9:06
14	6:41	8:14	7:14	7:22	7:52	5:41	7:24	5:30	14	7:30	5:53	7:01	6:33	7:15	8:08	6:22	8:43	5:41	9:17	5:25	9:41	5:38	9:38	6:09	9:04
15	6:42	8:13	7:15	7:21	7:53	5:41	7:24	5:30	15	7:29	5:54	7:00	6:34	7:14	8:09	6:21	8:45	5:40	9:18	5:25	9:41	5:39	9:37	6:10	9:03
16	6:43	8:11	7:16	7:19	7:54	5:40	7:25	5:31	16	7:29	5:55	6:58	6:35	7:12	8:11	6:19	8:46	5:39	9:19	5:25	9:42	5:40	9:36	6:11	9:01
17	6:44	8:09	7:17	7:18	7:55	5:39	7:26	5:31	17	7:28	5:57	6:57	6:37	7:10	8:12	6:18	8:47	5:38	9:20	5:25	9:42	5:41	9:36	6:12	9:00
18	6:45	8:07	7:18	7:16	7:57	5:38	7:26	5:31	18	7:28	5:58	6:55	6:38	7:08	8:13	6:16	8:48	5:38	9:21	5:25	9:42	5:42	9:35	6:13	8:58
19	6:46	8:05	7:20	7:15	7:58	5:37	7:27	5:32	19	7:27	5:59	6:54	6:39	7:07	8:14	6:14	8:49	5:37	9:22	5:25	9:42	5:43	9:34	6:14	8:57
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21	6:48	8:02	7:22	7:11	7:00	5:36	7:28	5:33	21	7:26	6:02	6:51	6:42	7:03	8:16	6:11	8:51	5:35	9:24	5:26	9:43	5:45	9:33	6:16	8:54
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26	6:54	7:53	7:28	7:04	7:06	5:33	7:30	5:35	26	7:22	6:08	6:43	6:48	6:54	8:22	6:04	8:57	5:31	9:28	5:27	9:43	5:49	9:28	6:22	8:46
27	6:55	7:51	7:29	7:03	7:07	5:32	7:31	5:36	27	7:21	6:09	6:42	6:49	6:53	8:23	6:02	8:58	5:30	9:29	5:28	9:43	5:50	9:27	6:23	8:44
28	6:56	7:50	7:30	7:01	7:08	5:32	7:31	5:37	28	7:20	6:11	6:40	6:50	6:51	8:24	6:01	9:00	5:29	9:31	5:29	9:43	5:51	9:26	6:24	8:42
29	6:57	7:48	7:32	7:00	7:09	5:31	7:31	5:38	29	7:20	6:12	6:39	6:52	6:49	8:25	6:00	9:00	5:29	9:31	5:29	9:43	5:52	9:25	6:25	8:41
30	6:58	7:46	7:33	6:59	7:11	5:31	7:31	5:38	30	7:19	6:13			6:48	8:27	5:58	9:01	5:29	9:32	5:29	9:43	5:53	9:24	6:26	8:39
31			7:34	6:57			7:32	5:39	31	7:18	6:14			6:46	8:28			5:28	9:32			5:54	9:22	6:27	8:37

*Exceptions: Woodcock hunting hours are sunrise to sunset. Spring turkey hunting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to one half hour before sunset. Waterfowl hunting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Tagging Big Game and Furbearers

Immediately after killing a deer, bear, elk or turkey, you must validate your kill tag and fasten it to the antler, lower jaw or lower leg in such a manner that the tag remains securely attached to the animal. Make sure the kill tag is completely legible and visible for inspection. It is unlawful to tag an animal you did not legally kill. The kill tag must remain attached until you process or butcher the animal, or the animal is accepted for processing and recorded by a commercial processor or taxidermist.

Note: If the antlers or head are returned to the person submitting the animal to the commercial processor, the kill tag shall accompany the head or antlers.

Immediately after taking a bobcat, otter, fisher or marten, you must validate your kill tag and fasten it in such a manner that the tag remains securely attached to the animal. For details on furbearer kill tags and proper placement, see page 38. Make sure the kill tag is completely legible and visible for inspection. It is unlawful to tag an animal you did not legally kill.

Transportation of Game

You may transport your own and another person's lawfully taken game. You cannot destroy the identity or evidence of the sex of any bird or animal, except for processed or butchered deer, bear and elk as noted below. If you are transporting migratory birds, one fully feathered wing must be left on the bird. If transporting another person's migratory birds, they must be tagged with the person's name, signature and home address, and the number of birds by species, dates of kill and small game license number.

If you butcher your deer, elk or bear, or have the animal butchered by a commercial processor before going home, the head of the animal along with the kill tag or seal must accompany the butchered animal during transport.

Exception: If you submit the head for TB or CWD testing, you must have the kill tag and disease tag receipt in your possession. Nonresidents may need to comply with restrictions in other states for importing game taken in Michigan.

Information for Hunters with Disabilities

Information and applications for all of the following are available at DNR Operations Service Centers (see back cover).

Legally blind hunters may use laser sighting devices to take game, subject to all other regulations, with a firearm, bow or crossbow if all the following conditions are met:

- ❑ The person is accompanied by a sighted person who is at least 18 years of age;
- ❑ The sighted person possesses proof of a current or previous hunting license (other than an apprentice license) or proof of successful completion of a hunter safety class;
- ❑ The legally blind person possesses the appropriate hunting license and proof of impairment in the form of a Secretary of State ID card.

No permit is necessary for this accommodation.

Resident Veterans who are Disabled

A resident of Michigan who has been determined by the **U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs** to be permanently and totally disabled (for a disability other than blindness) is eligible to purchase senior hunting and trapping licenses from any license agent. A letter from the Veterans Administration stating the person is totally and permanently disabled and eligible for veterans benefits at the 100 percent rate is required.

Permits for Disabled Hunters

A person with a permanent minimum 80 percent disability, in combination or individual impairment, of a hand, elbow or shoulder, may apply for a **crossbow permit**.

A person with a permanent disability who has the full use of only one arm may apply for a **modified bow permit**. This permit allows modifications to a compound bow, including the addition of an overdraw lock device. This modification may not convert a compound bow into a crossbow. For more information, go to www.pcba-inc.org/.

A person who, due to injury, disease, amputation or paralysis, is permanently disabled and unable to walk and unable to enter and exit a vehicle, may apply for a permit to hunt from a standing vehicle. This permit allows a person to hunt, and shoot from, a parked motor vehicle or ORV. Subject to all other regulations, this permit also entitles the holder to take a deer of either sex under any valid deer license.

Persons issued permits to hunt from a standing vehicle may hunt deer on private lands with proper permission in a special season from Oct. 20-21, 2007.

Hunters with other permanent disabilities may apply for a permit to use a laser sighting device with a firearm, bow or crossbow to take game. Subject to all other regulations, a permittee may take game with the use of a laser sighting device only if accompanied by a person who is at least 18 years of age who is licensed to hunt the same game (other than an apprentice license).

Use of Ground Blinds on Public Land by Hunters with Disabilities

Any person who has been issued a permit to hunt from a standing vehicle, or who has been issued a disabled person parking permit by the Secretary of State, or who meets the disability standards set forth in the Michigan Off-Road Recreational Vehicle Law, may use a constructed ground blind on public land. If the constructed ground blind is left overnight on public land, the following conditions must be met:

- ❑ The blind is placed on public land no earlier than 10 days prior to the hunting season for which it is used and is removed at the end of the season for which it is used.
- ❑ The disabled person has attached, etched, engraved or painted their name and address on the blind.
- ❑ Fasteners, if used to anchor or attach the blind, cannot penetrate the bark of a tree and must be removed with the blind.
- ❑ A non-disabled person can assist a disabled person in constructing a legal blind on public land.

See note on page 34 for removal exemption on local public agency lands.

Wildlife Diseases

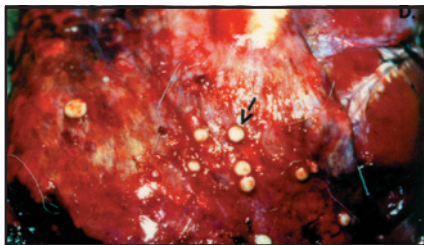
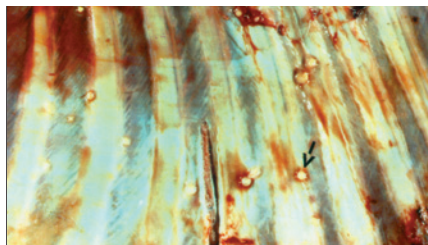
For additional information on wildlife diseases, contact the DNR Wildlife Disease Lab at 517-336-5030, or visit www.michigan.gov/emergingdiseases. Hunters may check their deer's or elk's CWD and TB lab results at this Web site or at www.michigan.gov/dnr (under "Hunting").

Bovine Tuberculosis

In 2006, bovine TB was found in 41 white-tailed deer from four counties in Michigan: Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, and Oscoda. Statewide, 7,925 deer were tested. Since 1995, a total of 568 white-tailed deer have been found positive from 153,741 deer sampled.

The DNR is again urging hunters to submit their deer for free TB testing this fall if it was taken in Alcona, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Iosco, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle and Roscommon counties. The list of deer check stations is available on the DNR Web site. A hunter can receive a replacement hunting license if their deer is positive for TB.

As a part of Michigan's strategy to eliminate tuberculosis in deer and elk, hunting regulations in a seven-county area, which includes Alcona, Alpena, Crawford, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego and Presque Isle counties, have been designed to reduce the deer population, which will help decrease possible transmission of the disease. Feeding and baiting is illegal in these counties.



Tuberculosis-infected deer may have multiple pea-sized tan or yellow lumps on the inside of the ribcage (left) or inside or on the lungs (right). The lesions may be different shapes and sizes than shown.

What Hunters Should Look for When Field Dressing Deer

Deer with severe TB may have tan or yellow lumps lining the chest wall and in the lung tissue. If you see a deer with this type of infection, contact the DNR so the carcass and viscera, in addition to the head, can be examined.

Hunters taking deer in any of the counties listed above should turn in the deer's head for testing whether these signs of infection are present or not. Only 40 percent of the TB positive deer had lesions in the chest cavity or lungs. (See photos above.)

Chronic Wasting Disease

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a disease of the nervous system that was first diagnosed at a research facility in Colorado in 1967. CWD has been diagnosed in captive and wild mule deer, white-tailed deer and elk. CWD in deer and elk is characterized by emaciation, drooling, behavioral abnormalities and death. Currently, there is no reliable live animal testing available for diagnosing CWD, nor is there a treatment available. According to public health officials, there is no evidence that CWD can be naturally transmitted to humans, or to animals other than deer and elk.

For more information, the CWD Alliance and its partner organizations have established a Web site for hunters to obtain scientifically accurate information regarding CWD, its impact on wildlife and recommendations for its control. See www.cwd-info.org.

Michigan is taking several steps to prevent the occurrence of CWD in the state:

- ❑ The importation of captive cervids has been banned.
- ❑ A contingency plan to manage CWD in the event of its discovery in Michigan has been developed by veterinarians and biologists.
- ❑ Hunters harvesting deer and elk in CWD states are restricted as to what game parts can be imported into Michigan.
- ❑ Michigan has been conducting CWD testing of deer and elk since 1998.

MI CWD Surveillance

A total of 21,205 deer, elk and moose have been tested for CWD in Michigan and all have tested negative.

The DNR conducts two types of surveillance:

- ❑ Targeted surveillance involves identifying and test free-ranging cervids statewide that have been observed as showing symptoms consistent with CWD. If a deer or elk is observed exhibiting signs of CWD, particularly behavioral changes such as incoordination and loss of fear, contact the DNR Wildlife Disease Lab at 517-336-5030 or the nearest DNR Operations Service Center. After hours, reports should be made to the DNR RAP line at 800-292-7800.
- ❑ Active surveillance is the testing of outwardly healthy cervids harvested by hunters. Deer heads will be tested from all 83 counties, with 10 per county tested from the Lower Peninsula and 20 per county tested from the Upper Peninsula.

Hunters Importing Deer or Elk

Hunters importing harvested free-ranging deer or elk from Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alberta or Saskatchewan are restricted to bringing into Michigan only deboned meat, antlers, antlers attached to a skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides cleaned of excess tissue or blood, upper canine teeth or a finished taxidermic mount.

If you are notified by another state or province that a deer or elk you brought into Michigan tested positive for CWD, you must contact the DNR Wildlife Disease Lab within two business days (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) at 517-336-5030 and provide details.

Any changes to importation regulations will be posted at www.michigan.gov/chronicwastingdisease. In addition, the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture may have regulations on importation from Canada. Contact them at 301-734-3277.

Although there is no evidence that CWD affects humans, the DNR advises hunters who take deer originating from states or provinces where CWD has been found, to take these safety precautions in addition to those listed on pages 18-19:

- ❑ Minimize handling brain or spinal cord tissues.
- ❑ Avoid consuming brain, spinal cord, eyes, spleen and lymph nodes of harvested animals.

Avian Influenza

What is avian influenza?

Birds carry many kinds of flu viruses, but recently a more serious type of influenza has developed. The technical name for this specific flu strain is Asian H5N1, but is commonly referred to as avian influenza (AI). This also is referred to as bird flu, avian flu, or highly pathogenic H5N1. Avian influenza began in Southeast Asia where wild birds and people acquired the disease from infected chickens. It also has spread to birds in other countries, but has not been found in North America.

How serious is avian influenza?

Most types of AI do not cause serious harm. However, the Asian H5N1 type of AI is deadly to poultry and some wild birds – but it rarely infects people. Health officials are concerned about the disease because flu viruses frequently change. Currently, birds and people can only get AI from infected birds. If AI or some other flu virus mutates (or changes) so that people could pass the disease between each other, it would be possible for it to spread to millions of people around the world, which is a pandemic. This mutation has not occurred and would be very unlikely; however, government officials want us to be prepared just in case.

Are bird hunters at risk?

The risk to bird hunters is very low, but scientists are not sure of the risk completely. Avian influenza has rarely infected humans. Those infected have generally contracted the virus from domestically raised birds, such as chickens. Transmission from wild birds has been an extremely rare occurrence. However, wild birds carry viruses that spread mainly through their droppings, so avoid contact with fresh bird droppings, handle birds cleanly, and thoroughly cook your birds. If you observe a die-off of six or more waterfowl, gulls, or shorebirds please contact your local DNR field office.

Precautions When Processing Wild Game

- ❑ Hunters should not handle or consume wild animals that appear sick or act abnormally, regardless of the cause.
- ❑ Always wear heavy rubber or latex gloves when field dressing wild game.
- ❑ If intestinal contents contact meat, consider the meat contaminated; cut off and discard affected area.
- ❑ Proper carcass care in the field is vital to preserving wild game. Big game animals should be field dressed immediately to cool the carcass and then hung by the head to allow the body cavity to drain thoroughly. In warm weather carcass cooling can be hastened and maintained with bags of ice. For big game animals, ice bags can be placed directly into the body cavity. Unlike venison, bear are marbled with fat and can spoil quickly at temperatures above 40 degrees. Venison can survive for several days at temperatures as high as 50 degrees as long as the carcass is kept out of the sun and protected from flies. Placing the carcass into a cheesecloth game bag or applying a liberal application of black pepper to the body cavity will discourage fly contamination.
- ❑ Wash hands with soap and water before and after handling meat. Sanitize equipment and work surfaces thoroughly.

Safety Practices When Cooking Wild Game

The Michigan Department of Community Health recommends proper food safety practices when cooking venison, as well as any other meat or poultry. Thoroughly cooking meat is important to reduce the likelihood of any bacterial disease. All meat, including venison, should be cooked until the meat is no longer pink and the juices run clear. If cooked according to the guidelines below, the likelihood of any disease transmission to individuals consuming this meat is extremely small.

- ❑ Use a meat thermometer to cook meat to proper internal temperatures (see chart), which helps ensure harmful bacteria are killed and meat is not overcooked. The color of meat is an unreliable indicator of doneness.
- ❑ For jerky, steam, boil or roast meat to 165°F using a meat thermometer prior to dehydrating. Dry at 130°-140°F until thoroughly dry. Jerky is properly dried when it cracks on bending but doesn't break.

For more information on venison field dressing, meat preparation and recipes, see the Michigan State University Extension publication, *Michigan Venison*.

Recommended Minimum Internal Cooking Temperature for Venison and Game Birds	
Type of meat	Temperature (°F)
Ground venison, sausage, bologna	165°
Fresh venison (chops, steaks, roasts)	165°
Game Birds/Waterfowl	
Breast	170°
Whole bird	180°

White-tailed Deer

Antlered deer means a deer having at least one antler that extends three inches or more above the skull. **Antlerless deer** means a deer without antlers or with antlers where the longest antler extends less than three inches above the skull.

If you take two antlered deer, one of the two antlered deer must have at least one antler with four or more antler points one inch or longer. This deer can be taken first or second in either an archery, firearm or muzzleloading season.

A person is limited to purchasing only two kill tags for taking an antlered (buck) deer. You may purchase one archery license **AND** one firearm license (one kill tag each) **OR** one combination license (two kill tags).

Archery Deer Hunting License

It is unlawful to purchase more than one archery deer hunting license. This license entitles residents and nonresidents 10 or older to take one antlered or antlerless deer during the Oct. 1-Nov. 14 or Dec. 1-Jan. 1 open bow and arrow deer season. **Exceptions:** See page 21.

Firearm Deer Hunting License

It is unlawful to purchase more than one firearm deer hunting license. Residents and nonresidents 12 or older may take a deer with at least one antler three inches or longer during the Nov. 15-30 firearm season or during the muzzleloading season. **Exceptions:** See page 21. Hunters age 12 and 13 are restricted to firearm deer hunting only on private land.

Combination Deer Hunting License

Residents and nonresidents are entitled to purchase only one license with two kill tags (regular and restricted) for use during any firearm hunting season (regular firearm and muzzleloading) or archery seasons. A hunter can use both kill tags in the firearm seasons, both in the archery season or one in each season. Youngsters 10 and 11 are restricted to archery-only hunting.

The regular combination kill tag can be used in the archery seasons to tag either an antlered or antlerless deer. The regular combination kill tag can be used in the firearm seasons to tag a legal (3 inches or longer antler) antlered deer of any size except for those areas with exceptions as noted on page 21.

The restricted combination kill tag can be used in the archery seasons to tag an antlerless deer. It also can be used to tag an antlered deer during either the archery or firearms seasons if the antlered deer has at least one antler with four or more antler points each one inch or longer. It is unlawful to use this tag on a smaller antlered deer regardless of the season or area in which it was taken.

Exception: See tagging option for antlerless hunters on page 21.

Antlerless Deer Hunting License

Entitles residents and nonresidents 10 and older to take an antlerless deer or deer with antlers less than three inches in length. Youngsters 10 and 11 are restricted to archery-only hunting. Youngsters 12 and 13 may hunt with a firearm on private land only. Youngsters 12 and 13, who purchase a public land license, are restricted to firearm hunting on Commercial Forest Lands or to archery hunting on public lands. Antlerless licenses are valid during all deer seasons with hunting equipment appropriate for the season and hunting zone. To purchase a private land antlerless license you must provide a landowner's telephone number. There is a limit of three private land antlerless licenses per hunter of which no

more than two are in Zones 1 and 2, and a 40-acre requirement for DMUs in Zones 1 and 2. The TB special management units are exempt from the 40-acre and quantity-restriction requirements.

Under the 40-acre contiguous rule, contiguous means in a solid ownership with no other ownership between parcels. A road does not split ownership. Two separate owners of different parcels lying adjacent to each other cannot be combined to meet the minimum qualification for a private land antlerless license. Nor can a landowner with 20 acres in one location and 20 in another location qualify. The entire 40 acres must be within the same DMU. Once the antlerless license is purchased, and with proper landowner permission, there is no restriction on which parcel of private land is hunted within the DMU. See the 2007 Antlerless Deer Guide for information.

Junior Antlerless Deer Hunting License

Young hunters, ages 10 to 16 on or before Sept. 22, 2007, may purchase one antlerless deer license over the counter July 15 through Aug. 15. No application fee or drawing is required. This license is available only in deer management units with a quota for antlerless licenses. This license may be purchased for either public or private land. A youth must appear in person with a parent or guardian to purchase this license. Youngsters 10 and 11 are restricted to archery-only hunting. Nonresidents, ages 10-16, are allowed to purchase resident licenses. Also see page 30 for information regarding the youth firearm deer season.

Antler Restriction Regulations

Tagging Option for Antlerless Deer Hunters

An antlerless deer hunter, with an unused license valid for an antlered deer and an unused antlerless license for the DMU in which they are hunting, may tag a male antlerless deer with the antlered deer license kill tag. Note: Both licenses must be in the hunter's possession at the time of harvest. All deer must be immediately tagged.

A male antlerless deer means a male deer without antlers or with antlers where the longest antler extends less than three inches above the skull.

Specific DMU Regulations

Persons hunting South Fox Island (DMU 245), Drummond Island (DMU 117) and DMU 135 are permitted to take an antlered deer only if it has at least one antler with two or more antler points, each one or more inches in length.

Persons hunting in DMUs 045 and 122 are permitted to take an antlered deer only if it has at least one antler with three or more antler points, each one or more inches in length.

In these five units the restricted combination kill tag remains limited to a deer with at least four points on one antler. Your archery license, or combination license when used as an archery tag, is still valid for taking an antlerless deer in these units.

Deer Carcass Disposal

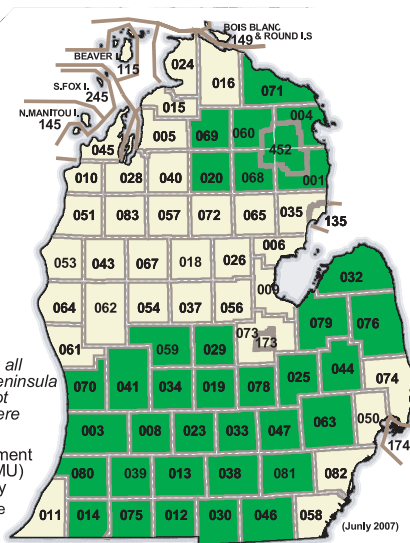
Irresponsible dumping of deer carcasses can spread disease and may result in a ticket. Hunters who process their deer should properly dispose of hide, brain and spinal cord, eyes, spleen, tonsils, bones and head in an approved landfill.

Late Firearm Antlerless Deer Season

A late antlerless deer season will take place on private land in some Lower Peninsula DMUs from Dec. 17, 2007 through Jan. 1, 2008. The DMUs that will be open are shaded on the map at right. Hunters must have a valid antlerless deer license (or DMA permit) for one of the open DMUs with an unused kill tag issued in their name to participate in this hunt. Deer may be taken with a bow and arrow or firearm. The regular unit/land restrictions for antlerless licenses apply.

Legend

- Open on Private Lands
- Closed Including all Upper Peninsula areas, not shown here
- Deer Management Unit (DMU) Boundary
- County Line



Note: DMA permits are not stand-alone licenses. To hunt deer with a DMA permit, you must have purchased a regular firearm, combination, archery or antlerless deer license for the season in which you are hunting.

Special Deer Hunts

South Fox Island Deer Hunting

Deer hunting permits are available for South Fox Island during archery season from Oct. 1-28 and/or firearm season beginning Oct. 29 through Nov. 26. For information, contact: DNR Operations Service Center, 8015 Mackinaw Trail, Cadillac, MI 49601; 231-775-9727.

North Manitou Island Hunts

Licenses for the archery, Oct. 1-26, muzzleloading and regular firearm, Oct. 27-Nov. 4, deer hunting seasons will be awarded by lottery. The application deadline for the primitive seasons is Sept. 24 and Oct. 16 for the regular season. There is an application fee. For information, contact the Park Superintendent, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, 9922 Front Street, Empire, MI 49630; 231-326-5134, or at www.nps.gov/slbe.

Shiawassee River State Game Area Deer Hunting

Contact the DNR Field Office (225 E. Spruce Street, St. Charles, MI 48655) at 989-865-6211. The deadline for application is Sept. 10, 2007.

Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge Deer Hunting

Contact the SNWR (6975 Mower Rd., Saginaw, MI 48601) at 989-777-5930.

Allegan State Game Area Refuge

Contact the DNR Field Office (4590 118th Ave., Allegan, MI 49010) at 269-673-2430. The deadline for application is Sept. 7, 2007.

Hoffmaster State Park

Contact the park office at 231-798-3711. This park will be scheduling a managed antlerless deer hunt. The deadline for application is Sept. 7, 2007.

Baiting Deer and Feeding Deer or Elk

“Baiting” is defined as putting out food materials, salt or minerals for deer to attract, lure, or entice them as an aid in hunting.

“Feeding” is defined as placing food materials out that attract deer or elk for any other reason, such as recreational viewing.

Deer baiting and the feeding of deer or elk is illegal in Alcona, Alpena, Crawford, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego and Presque Isle counties. In all other counties the rules for baiting and feeding are as follows:

Baiting: (Deer only. Elk baiting is illegal in Michigan.)

- ❑ Baiting may occur only from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.
- ❑ The bait material may be of any food type.
- ❑ The volume of bait at any hunting site cannot exceed two gallons.
- ❑ The bait must be dispersed over a minimum of a 10-foot x 10-foot area.
- ❑ The bait must be scattered directly on the ground. It can be scattered by any means, including mechanical spin-cast feeders, provided that the spin-cast feeder does not distribute more than the maximum volume allowed.

Feeding for Recreational Viewing: (Deer and Elk.)

- ❑ The feed material may be of any food type.
- ❑ The volume of feed at any residence cannot exceed two gallons.
- ❑ The feed must be scattered on the ground. It can be scattered by any means, including mechanical spin-cast feeders, provided that the spin-cast feeder does not distribute more than the maximum daily volume allowed.
- ❑ The feed must be scattered or dispersed at least 100 yards from any area accessible to cattle, goats, sheep, new world camelids, bison, swine, horses, or captive cervidae and no more than 100 yards from a residence on land owned or possessed by that person.
- ❑ Food plots, naturally occurring foods, standing agricultural crops, or food placed as a result of using normal agricultural practices are not considered to be baiting or feeding.

Hunter Cooperator Patches

Cooperator patches have been used as an incentive for successful hunters to bring their deer or bear to DNR offices and other check stations. A bear patch is not available this year. Hunters wishing to receive a deer cooperator patch must check their deer by Jan. 11, 2008. A deer head must be presented to receive a patch. Patches are not available by mail. The list of deer check stations is available on the DNR Web site. Fewer check stations will be open in 2007 as a result of budget cuts. Hunters are strongly urged to call ahead whenever possible to confirm hours and days of operation.

Quality Deer Management

The DNR supports the voluntary implementation of Quality Deer Management in Michigan. The Natural Resources Commission has established a moratorium, until April 2008, on accepting any proposals for mandatory QDM regulations. There are no QDM proposals for 2007. For more information on the QDM process, contact the DNR Wildlife Division, Box 30444, Lansing, MI 48909; 517-373-1263 or log on to www.michigan.gov/dnr.

2007-2008 Hunting Seasons and Bag Limits

Species	Bag Limit	Zone (page 7)	Season Dates							Notes
			Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Black Bear	1	See note 1	Sept. 10 - Oct. 26							1
Cottontail Rabbit and Varying Hare	5 per day 10 combined possession	Statewide	Sept. 15 - Mar. 31							
Crow	No Limit	Zone 1 Zones 2,3	Aug. 1-Sept. 30 Aug. 1-Sept. 30					Feb. 1 - Mar. 31		2
Deer	If you take 2 antlered deer, see pages 20-21 for minimum antler size requirements.									
Youth Deer	1	Statewide	Sept. 22 - 23							10
Special Disabled Firearm Hunt	1 per kill tag	Statewide See page 15		Oct. 20 - 21						
Archery	1 per kill tag	Statewide		Oct. 1 - Nov. 14		Dec. 1-Jan. 1				3
Regular Firearm	1 per kill tag	Statewide			Nov. 15 - 30					3
Muzzleloading	1 per kill tag	Zone 1 Zone 2 Zone 3				Dec. 7 - 16 Dec. 14 - 23 Dec. 7 - 23				3
Late Firearm	1 per kill tag	See note 4				Dec. 17 - Jan. 1				4
Elk	1	See note 1	Aug. 25 - 29 & Sept. 15 - 18			Dec. 11 - 18	Jan. 16 - 20			1
Pheasant (male)	2 per day 4 possession	Zone 1 Zones 2,3 Zone 3		Oct. 10 - 31 Oct. 20 - Nov. 14 Dec. 1 - Jan. 1						5,6
Quail	5 per day 10 possession	See page 27		Oct. 20 - Nov. 14						9
Ruffed Grouse	See note 7	Statewide	Sept. 15 - Nov. 14			Dec. 1 - Jan. 1				7
Squirrel Fox and Gray (black phase included)	5 per day 10 possession	Statewide	Sept. 15 - March 1							
Fall Wild Turkey	1	See note 8		Oct. 8 - Nov. 14						8
Woodcock	3 per day 6 possession	Statewide	Sept. 22 - Nov. 5							9

Notes:

1. See the 2007 Bear Hunting Guide or 2007 Elk Hunting Guide for more information.
2. Crows may be taken outside the open season during hunting hours, in compliance with federal regulations, if these birds are causing a nuisance or creating a health hazard.
3. See page 21 for antler restriction regulations in DMUs 045, 117, 122, 135 and 245.
4. Antlerless deer on private land only. See page 22 for open DMUs.
5. Zone 1 is open only in an area bordered by M-189 on the west and south of M-69 and US-2 from Iron River to Escanaba.
6. See December Pheasant Season map on page 28.
7. Zones 1 and 2: five per day/10 in possession. Zone 3: three per day/six in possession.
8. See the 2007 Fall Wild Turkey Guide for more information.
9. Shotguns must be plugged so they are capable of holding no more than three shells. A federal waterfowl stamp is not required to hunt woodcock. HIP endorsement required. See page 30.
10. Any deer.

Opossum, porcupine, weasel, red squirrel, skunk, ground squirrel and woodchuck may be taken year-round with a valid small game hunting license. Starling, feral pigeons and English sparrows may be taken with a firearm year-round with any valid hunting license. See state park and recreation area restrictions on page 33.

Hunters, Learn to Identify “Button Bucks”

Each year many hunters harvest buck fawns, commonly called “button bucks” on antlerless deer licenses. Though perfectly legal, harvesting these deer may reduce the number of antlered bucks the following year. By learning the difference between adult does and buck fawns and observing these suggestions, hunters can make a conscious choice on whether to harvest a buck fawn.

- ❑ Look at body shapes of deer. Adult does are different in shape from juvenile deer. The mature doe is rectangular in shape with a long neck and face. Fawns are square shaped and have a short neck and face.
- ❑ Button bucks often travel alone, but adult does rarely do. Consider this when you observe a single antlerless deer.
- ❑ Wait until several deer are together; then harvest one of the larger antlerless deer.
- ❑ If two juvenile deer are without an adult, one will probably be a button buck. Normally the young male is larger than the female and may be mistaken for an adult doe because of its larger size. Look at the head of the deer. A doe’s head is normally more rounded on top between the ears and a buck’s head is flattened by the base of the antlers.
- ❑ Look closely with binoculars for the antler bases on button bucks.
- ❑ Wait until the deer are standing or moving slowly. It is easier to identify sex and age when deer are not running or moving fast.
- ❑ Shoot with good visibility. Poor light or heavy cover makes it difficult to determine sex and age.

Restrictions on Off-Road Vehicles and Snowmobiles

At all times it is illegal to operate an Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) on public lands in the Lower Peninsula not posted open. Snowmobiles are prohibited at any time on state game areas or state parks and recreation areas unless posted open.

Time Restrictions—It is illegal to operate an ORV or a snowmobile between the hours of 7 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. on any area open to public hunting during the Nov. 15-30 firearm deer season.

Exceptions: The time restrictions on the use of ORVs and snowmobiles do not apply during an emergency or while traveling to and from a permanent residence or hunting camp that is otherwise inaccessible by a conventional wheeled vehicle.

The time restrictions on the use of ORVs also do not apply to retrieve a legally taken deer, to private landowners and their invited guests, to motor vehicles licensed under the Michigan Vehicle Code operating on roads capable of sustaining automobile traffic, to a disabled person using a designated trail or forest road for hunting or fishing purposes, or to a person with a valid permit to hunt from a standing vehicle.

Hunters, Do NOT Move Firewood

Hunters can help stop the spread of the emerald ash borer (EAB) in Michigan by leaving firewood at home and buying it after they reach their destination. Moving firewood can spread EAB and puts Michigan’s 700 million ash trees at risk. A quarantine is in place which prohibits the movement of all non-coniferous (hardwood) firewood out of quarantined areas. The movement of non-coniferous firewood into the Upper Peninsula is illegal. For more information, visit www.emeraldashborer.info, or call the EAB hotline at 866-325-0023.

Safe Hunting is No Accident. The DNR encourages all first-time hunters to take a hunter safety course. These classes are held in every county and in most communities at least once each year. Information on classes can be found on the DNR Web site: www.michigan.gov/dnr. Individuals also can take a part of the course online. **Be a Safe and Responsible Hunter!**

Protected Wildlife

Eagles, hawks, owls, spruce and sharp-tailed grouse, wolverines, wolves, lynx, moose, cougars, cub bears, and sows accompanied by cubs, and all white or albino deer may not be taken at any time. All nongame birds are protected, except starlings, English sparrows and feral pigeons.

Control of Certain Nuisance Species

Any ear-tagged cervids (members of the deer and elk family) found outside of a fence of a registered cervidae facility for more than 48 hours may be taken by hunting during designated deer and elk seasons if the individual has a valid hunting license.

Certain exotic cervids found outside of a fence of a cervidae facility for more than 48 hours may be taken by hunting year-round if the individual has a valid hunting license.

Hunters also may shoot feral swine (free-ranging pigs) within certain Michigan counties if the individual has a valid hunting license of any type. The list of open counties may be accessed on the DNR Web site. Hunters who harvest a feral swine are asked to submit parts of the animal to a DNR office for disease testing.

Please contact a DNR Operations Service Center for further information.

Dog Training

You may train dogs on wild animals only from July 15 through April 15.

Exception: Michigan residents may train dogs on fox on state lands in Zone 3 (see page 7) under special permit.

Small Game

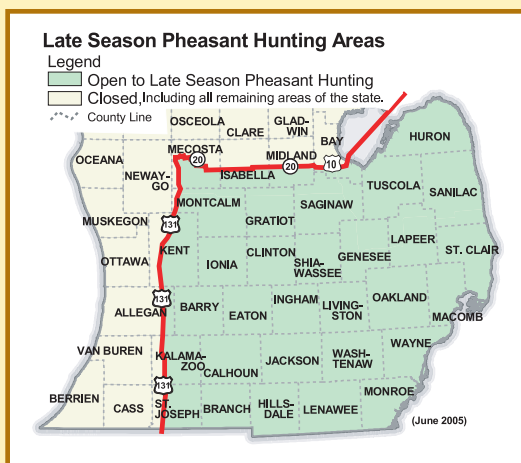
A small game license entitles you to hunt rabbit, hare, squirrel (fox and gray), pheasant, ruffed grouse, woodcock, quail, woodchuck, crow, skunk, coyote (applies to Michigan residents only) and waterfowl (with a federal waterfowl stamp and Michigan waterfowl hunting license, if age 16 or older) during the open season. No license is required for a resident, resident's spouse or resident's children to hunt small game on the enclosed farmlands where they live, except a federal waterfowl stamp and state waterfowl license are required to hunt waterfowl.

Quail

Quail can be hunted only in Branch, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kent, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Montcalm, Oakland, Saginaw, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Washtenaw and Wayne counties. All other counties are closed to quail hunting.

Pheasant

In addition to the October pheasant hunting seasons, the shaded area shown at right is open to pheasant hunting Dec. 1-Jan. 1 for the taking of male pheasants.



Game Bird Hunting Preserves

All persons hunting on a licensed game bird hunting preserve must have a current Michigan small game license or game bird hunting preserve license.

Waterfowl

Michigan Waterfowl Hunting License

In addition to a small game license, all waterfowl hunters age 16 and older are required to purchase a Michigan Waterfowl License. For information on waterfowl seasons, bag limits and other regulations, see the 2007-2008 Michigan Waterfowl Hunting Guide (available Sept. 10) and the 2007 Waterfowl Reserved Hunt brochure (available Aug. 1).

Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp

This stamp is required for all waterfowl hunters 16 and older, including people hunting on their own enclosed farmland. Federal waterfowl stamps are not required for hunting woodcock, rails and snipe. The federal stamp must be signed across its face with your name in ink. The stamps are available at post offices and some Michigan license agents.

Early September Canada Goose Hunting

Dates: Sept. 1-10 in the Upper Peninsula and Saginaw, Tuscola and Huron counties (except areas noted below). Sept. 1-15 in the Lower Peninsula except Saginaw, Tuscola and Huron counties (except areas noted below).

Daily Limit: 3 Canada geese daily.

Possession Limit: 6 Canada geese.

Hunting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset. (See page 29.)

Open Hunt Areas: Statewide, excluding some wildlife areas and portions of some state parks and recreation areas. See map at right and additional information that follows.

(1) All or portions of the following areas are open Sept. 1 through Sept. 10

Port Crescent S.P.

Sleeper S.P.

(2) Portions of the following areas are open Sept. 1 through Sept. 15.

Bald Mountain R.A.
Bay City R.A.
Brighton R.A.
Grand Mere S.P.
Highland R.A.
Holly R.A.

Ionia R.A.
Lake Hudson R.A.
Negwegon S.P.
Ortonville R.A.
Pinckney R.A.
Pontiac Lake R.A.

Proud Lake R.A.
Rose Lake W.R.A.
Sleepy Hollow S.P.
Thompson's Harbor S.P.
Waterloo R.A.
Wetzel R.A.

(3) All or portions of the following areas are open Sept. 5 through Sept. 10.

Brimley S.P.
Craig Lake S.P.
Fayette S.P.
Indian Lake S.P.

Laughing Whitefish
Falls S.S.
McLain S.P.
Palms Book S.P.

Porcupine Mountains S.P.
Tahquamenon Falls S.P.
Van Riper S.P.
Wagner Falls S.S.

(4) All or portions of the following areas are open Sept. 5 through Sept. 15.

Cheboygan S.P.
Fisherman's Island S.P.
Fort Custer R.A.
Hoeft S.P.
Island Lake R.A.
Leelanau S.P.

Ludington S.P.
Metamora-Hadley R.A.
Rifle River R.A.
Seven Lakes S.P.
Silver Lake S.P.
South Higgins Lake S.P.

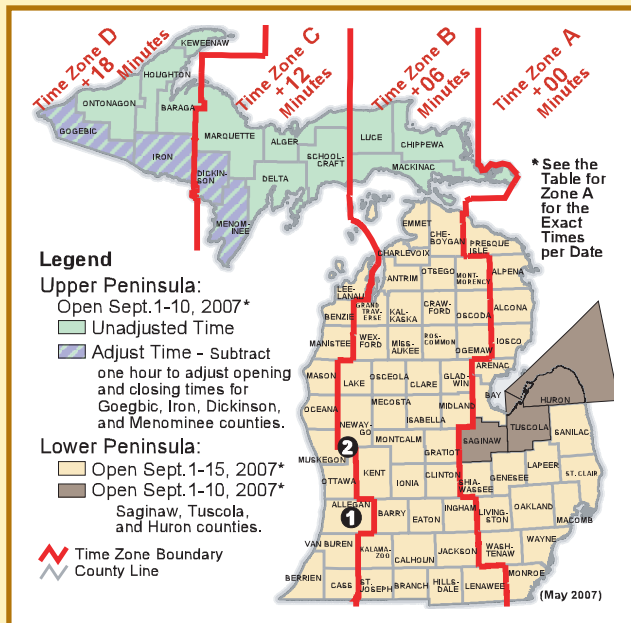
Sterling S.P.
Sturgeon Point S.P.
Wilderness S.P.
Yankee Springs R.A.

State Parks (S.P.), Scenic Sites (S.S.), Recreation Areas (R.A.) and Wildlife Research Areas (W.R.A)

Contact your local DNR Parks and Recreation or Wildlife office for detailed maps and information. Note: The early September season is closed within the following management units (see map below):

- 1 The Highbanks, Fennville farm and Bravo units of the Allegan SGA.
- 2 The Muskegon county wastewater system management unit.

SEPT	ZONE A	
DATE	AM	PM
1	6:27	8:07
2	6:28	8:05
3	6:29	8:03
4	6:30	8:02
5	6:31	8:00
6	6:32	7:58
7	6:34	7:57
8	6:35	7:55
9	6:36	7:53
10	6:37	7:51
11	6:38	7:50
12	6:39	7:48
13	6:40	7:46
14	6:41	7:44
15	6:42	7:43



Migratory Game Birds

Harvest Information Program (HIP)

If you are planning to hunt migratory birds (ducks, geese, woodcock, snipe, rails, etc.) in Michigan this fall, you must have a Harvest Information Program endorsement printed on your small game license. The HIP endorsement, which consists of the statement: "Migratory Bird Hunter—YES," is printed on your small game license when you answer the HIP survey questions. There is no cost for this endorsement. If the agent fails to ask you the HIP question, you can do any of the following to receive the endorsement:

- ❑ Ask the agent to reissue the license.
- ❑ Visit the DNR e-license Web site at www.michigan.gov/dnr and select item # 005 — HIP migratory bird survey.
- ❑ Visit any DNR Operations Service Center.

If you purchase a waterfowl hunting license the HIP endorsement is automatically included. But it must be added by the agent if you are purchasing a small game license and plan to hunt woodcock. Persons who are hunting migratory birds without this endorsement can be fined.

Youth Hunting Opportunities

Youth Firearm Deer Season

There will be a youth firearm deer season Sept. 22-23, 2007, on all lands in Michigan. A youth 10-16 years of age with a firearm or combination license may take an antlered or antlerless deer during this special two-day season. An antlerless license or a Deer Management Assistance permit, if issued for the area/land upon which hunting, is valid for only antlerless deer. Archery and junior archery deer licenses are not valid for this hunt. The bag limit for this season is one deer.

Youths 10 and 11 years of age are restricted to archery-only hunting. Youths 12 and 13 are restricted to firearm hunting only on private land including lands enrolled in the Commercial Forest program. The youth must be accompanied by an adult at least 18 years of age or older. An adult accompanying a youth firearm deer hunter cannot possess or carry a firearm or bow and arrow and does not need a deer hunting license. Hunters may not use bait during this season. All youth hunters are required to wear hunter orange.

2007 Youth Waterfowl Weekend

Youth waterfowl hunting weekend will be Sept. 15-16 statewide for properly licensed youth (ages 10-15). The daily limit includes ducks, mergansers, geese, coots and moorhens. Youths must be accompanied by a parent, guardian or someone 18 or older designated by the parent or guardian. The adult is not allowed to hunt and is not required to have a waterfowl hunting license. For more details on daily shooting hours, daily limits and species restrictions, see the 2007-2008 Michigan Waterfowl Hunting Guide.

Youth Waterfowl Hunting on Managed Waterfowl Areas

For a list of hunting opportunities available for youth (ages 10-16) on managed waterfowl areas, see the 2007 Waterfowl Reserved Hunt Application Guide.

Recreational Trespass

Trespassing is illegal and seriously erodes support for recreational hunting. Permission is required from the landowner or leaseholder before you may hunt on any farm lands or connected woodlots or on any posted private land. Landowners may grant verbal permission. Hunters are required to produce their hunting license to landowners upon request.

If you wound an animal or bird and it runs or flies onto private property, you have no legal right to pursue it without permission of the landowner. Without permission of the landowner, you are trespassing and subject to prosecution.

Float Hunting

Hunting and trapping are exclusive rights of landowners bordering the waterway and their invited guests. Float hunters need permission to enter lands protected by the recreational trespass law. You may float hunt public lands open to hunting.

Private Lands Open to Public Hunting

Hunting Access Program

The DNR leases several thousand acres of farmland in southern Michigan for public hunting with permission from the owner. **For any license type, HAP lands are considered private lands.** For details, consult *Public Hunting on Private Lands* which is available at southern Michigan DNR offices, license agents, the Natural Resources and Conservation Service, Farm Service Agency, Michigan State University Cooperative Extension, Michigan Farm Bureau, and on our Web site: www.michigan.gov/dnr.

Select Privately Owned Lands

Various privately owned lands have had their hunting rights purchased by the state of Michigan. These lands are open to public hunting. Registration is not required but all applicable laws still apply. For additional information and a complete legal description of these parcels, refer to the DNR Web site.

Commercial Forest Lands

Nearly 2.2 million acres of privately owned forests enrolled in the CF program are accessible by foot to the public for fishing, hunting and trapping. The CF lands are not posted or signed as commercial forests and may be fenced and/or gated. The presence of a fence or gate does not prohibit public access to CF lands for fishing, hunting or trapping. (The owner may restrict public access during periods of active commercial logging to ensure public safety). Camping, tree stands, construction of blinds, the use of ORVs and vehicles, the use of any materials that may harm the value of trees or create a potentially hazardous wood-harvesting condition, and the cutting or destruction of brush, trees or other plants for any purpose are prohibited, unless you have owner permission. Legal land descriptions of lands listed in this program are available on the DNR Web site at www.michigan.gov/dnr, under Forests, Land and Water. If you have questions about this program or specific CF lands, contact the nearest DNR office or DNR Forest, Mineral and Fire Management, PO Box 30452, Lansing, MI 48909, or call 517-373-1275.

Artificial Lights and Shining

It is illegal to use an artificial light (including vehicle headlights) to locate wild animals at any time during November and all other days of the year between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. It is illegal to use an artificial light on a highway or in a field, wetland, woodland or forest while having in your possession or control a bow and arrow, firearm or other device capable of shooting a projectile.

Exception: This prohibition does not apply to pistols carried under the authority of a concealed pistol license or properly carried under authority of a specific exemption from the requirement of a concealed pistol license. This does not authorize the individual to use the pistol to take game except as provided by law.

An artificial light may be used from Nov. 1-30 on property you own or property owned by a member of your immediate family if you do not have in your possession or control a bow and arrow, firearm or other device capable of shooting a projectile.

It is a violation of federal law to shine at any time on any national wildlife refuge.

A deer hunter may use an artificial light one hour before and one hour after shooting hours while carrying an unloaded firearm or bow and arrow when traveling on foot to or from their hunting location.

See “Nighttime Raccoon and Predator Hunting,” page 35, for artificial light regulations when hunting raccoon, opossum, fox and coyote at night.

Persons not possessing a firearm or bow and arrow while traveling on foot may use lights during dog training or field trials to follow dogs chasing raccoon, opossum or fox. A lighted pin sight on a bow or a scope with illuminated cross hairs may be used to hunt game during legal hunting hours.

Note: If you are using an artificial light to locate game, you must immediately stop your vehicle when signaled by a uniformed officer or marked patrol vehicle.

Important Live Animal Restrictions

Live Animals—It is illegal to possess live game or protected animals taken from the wild except under a permit issued by the DNR.

Importation Bans—It is illegal to bring a live raccoon, skunk, wild rabbit or hare, wild turkey or wild turkey hybrid or their eggs, or a mute swan or their eggs into Michigan. It is illegal to import or possess a wolf or cougar without an endangered species permit. There is a moratorium on importing deer and elk into Michigan.

Rehabilitation—A permit is required to rehabilitate a wild animal in Michigan. It is illegal to possess a bat or skunk. It also is illegal to rehabilitate a deer unless the origin of the deer is positively confirmed to be from outside Alcona, Alpena, Crawford, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego and Presque Isle counties.

Hunting within a Road or Railroad Right-of-Way

You may hunt within a road right-of-way where the adjoining property is publicly owned. If the adjacent property is privately owned, you must have permission from the landowner. Railroad rights-of-way are private property. Trespassing on railroad property is a misdemeanor. You must have written permission from the railroad company to be exempt from trespass.

State Parks and Recreation Areas

All state parks and recreation areas are closed to hunting from April 1 through Sept. 14, except in areas designated open during the early Canada goose season and spring wild turkey season.

Check with the park headquarters for current trapping regulations and any restrictions for those areas prior to trapping.

It is illegal to target shoot in a state park or recreation area, except on a designated shooting range at Bald Mountain, Island Lake, Ortonville and Pontiac Lake recreation areas.

Contact the individual park for hunting information. To make camping reservations, call 800-44-PARKS. State Park Motor Vehicle Permits can be ordered by calling 517-373-9900.

Raised Platforms and Tree Stands

The following persons may hunt from a raised platform or tree stand:

- ☐ All bow and crossbow hunters.
- ☐ Bear and deer hunters when using a firearm.
- ☐ Fox and coyote hunters from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

All other firearm hunters are prohibited from using a raised platform or tree stand. A raised platform means a horizontal surface constructed or manufactured by a person that increases the field of vision of a person using the horizontal surface beyond the field of vision that normally would be attained by that person standing on the ground.

If you hunt on public land, your tree stand must be portable and your name and address must be affixed in legible English that can be easily read from the ground. Hunting platforms cannot be affixed or attached to any tree by nails, screws or bolts; however, a "T" bolt or similar device supplied by a tree stand manufacturer can be used.

Screw-in tree steps are illegal on public lands. It is illegal to use any item that penetrates through the bark of a tree in the construction or affixing of any device to assist in climbing a tree. Scaffolds, raised platforms, ladders, steps and any other device to assist in climbing a tree cannot be placed on public lands any earlier than Sept. 1, and must be removed by March 1. A permanent raised platform or tree stand may be used for hunting on private land with the permission of the landowner.

It is unlawful to use an illegal tree stand, scaffold, step, etc., regardless of who placed it on public lands. Your name on a tree stand or ground blind on public land does not guarantee exclusive use.

Ground Blinds on Public Land

A ground blind means a structure, enclosure or any material, natural or manufactured, placed on the ground to assist in concealing or disguising the user or occupant for the purpose of taking an animal. Any ground blind on public land that does not meet the requirements of either Type 1, 2 or 3 described below is an illegal ground blind. Exception: See the 2007-2008 Waterfowl Hunting Guide for regulations on waterfowl hunting blinds.

Only the following types of ground blinds are legal on public land:

Type 1 (Portable Ground Blind). This blind must be clearly portable and removed at the end of each day's hunt. Fasteners, if used to attach or anchor the blind, cannot penetrate the cambium of a tree and also must be removed daily. No identification is required. These blinds may be used for legal hunting on public land, including all state game areas, state parks and state recreation areas in Zone 3 (see page 7).

Type 2 (Dead Natural Materials Ground Blind). This blind must be constructed exclusively of dead natural materials found in the area of the blind except that a hunter may add netting, cloth, plastic or other materials for concealment or protection from the weather if these materials are not permanently fastened to the blind and are removed at the end of each day's hunt.

These items can be tied to the blind but cannot be stapled, nailed, glued or fastened in any permanent manner. No identification is required. Fasteners (nails, screws, etc.) cannot be used in construction. These blinds may be used for legal hunting on public land, including all state game areas, state parks and state recreation areas in Zone 3 (see page 7).

Type 3 (Constructed Ground Blind). This includes all other blinds not meeting the requirements of either Type 1 or Type 2 including portable ground blinds if not removed daily. Bear hunters may place constructed ground blinds on state lands in bear management units open to bear hunting for which they have a bear license beginning Aug. 10 in Zone 1 units and in Zone 2 units beginning Aug. 17. Blinds must be removed within five days of a bear being harvested, or within five days of the end of the bear season for which the hunter has a license.

Constructed ground blinds on all Zone 1 and Zone 2 public lands for deer hunting shall remain legal from Nov. 6 to the end of the annual deer season. In addition to criminal penalties, any constructed blind found on public land prior to Nov. 6 or after the end of the annual deer season will be considered abandoned.

The name and address of the person placing a constructed ground blind on public land must be permanently attached, etched, engraved or painted on the blind. These blinds are not legal on state game areas, state parks and state recreation areas in Zone 3 (see page 7). Fasteners, if used to anchor or attach the blind, cannot penetrate the cambium of a tree and must be removed with the blind.

Note: If a person's Type 3 ground blind has been permitted to be placed on land administered by a local public agency (city, township, county), the local agency will establish the length of time that a blind may be placed on its property.

Hunters with disabilities — Please see page 15 for special ground blind rules on public lands.

Nighttime Raccoon and Predator Hunting

Only raccoon, opossum, coyote and fox may be hunted at night. The following regulations apply:

Species (Type)	Open Season	Legal Type of Hunting	Legal Artificial Light ^A	Legal Devices ^B
Raccoon (Regular)	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	With dogs only. Firearm must be unloaded and arrows un-nocked except when taking raccoon in tree.	Only lights similar to the type ordinarily held in the hand or on the person. (Flashlights, portable battery-powered spotlights and headlamps, and similar portable lights designed to be carried in the hand or on the person are legal.) The use of natural light, including night vision optics and scopes, is legal.	Only a .22 or smaller caliber rimfire rifle or handgun, or shotgun with loads other than buckshot, slug, ball or cut shell, or bow and arrow.
Raccoon (Damage Control)	July 15 - Sept. 30 and Feb. 1 - March 31	Only on private lands when doing or about to do damage; landowners and guests only; with dogs only. Firearm must be unloaded and arrows un-nocked except when taking raccoon in tree.		
Opossum	Sept. 15 - March 31	With dogs only; firearm must be unloaded and arrows un-nocked except at point of kill.		Same as above except no rifles or handguns from Nov. 15 - Nov. 30 in Shotgun Zone.
Fox and Coyote (See note below)	Oct. 15 - March 1	With game or predator call only. Firearm may be loaded or arrow nocked only when using call.		
Coyote (Damage Control)	Sept. 15 - Oct. 14 and March 1 - March 31	Only on private lands when doing or about to do damage; landowners and guests only; with game or predator call only; firearm may be loaded or arrow nocked only when using call.		

Note: After fox season closes (March 1) hunting hours for coyote return to the regular hunting hours for small game (see page 13).

^A An artificial light, including laser sights, of the type described above may be mounted on a person's clothing or firearm. Spotlights powered by vehicle batteries, floodlights, vehicle headlights and other artificial lights not similar to the type ordinarily held in the hand or on the person are illegal.

^B All hunters using a .22 or smaller caliber rimfire to take a furbearing animal, day or night, from Nov. 10 - Nov. 14, must have a fur harvester license.

Additional Hunting Rules

It is illegal to:

- ❑ Hunt or pursue wild animals or birds from a car, snowmobile, aircraft, motorboat, PWC, ORV or other motorized vehicle, or by a sailboat.
- ❑ Set fires to drive out game.
- ❑ Use snares, traps, cages, nets, pitfalls, deadfalls, spears, drugs, poisons, chemicals, smoke, gas, explosives, ferrets, weasels or mechanical devices other than firearms, bows and arrows or slingshots to take wild birds or animals, except as provided by trapping rules or special permit.
- ❑ Use a crossbow to take game except under permit (see page 15).
Exception: A properly licensed hunter 12 and older may use a crossbow during the Nov. 15-30 firearm deer season.
- ❑ Buy or sell game, except as provided by trapping rules or captive wildlife permit.
- ❑ Destroy the identity of game or evidence of the sex of game while in the field or when transported in a motor vehicle.
Exception: See Transportation of Game, page 14, for deer, bear and elk.
- ❑ Hunt from a tree, raised platform or scaffold with a firearm.
Exceptions: See page 33 for rules when hunting bear, deer, fox and coyote. Also see 2007-2008 Michigan Waterfowl Hunting Guide for waterfowl hunting blind regulations.
- ❑ Hunt while under the influence of intoxicating alcohol, exhilarating or stupefying drugs.
- ❑ Use cartridges containing tracer or explosive bullets. A silencer or similar apparatus on a firearm is illegal.
- ❑ Camp on state land without a permit. Permits are free and are available at any DNR office. They must be posted at your campsite. A fee is charged for camping at designated campsites in state parks and recreation areas and state forest campgrounds.
- ❑ Make use of a dog in hunting deer except that a dog may be used to locate a down or mortally wounded deer if the dog is kept on a leash and none of the persons in attendance possess a firearm or bow and arrow. If the tracking is done at night, artificial lights ordinarily carried in the hand may be used. A dog that barks while tracking the deer shall not be used on public lands.
- ❑ Harm or harass a deer or bear when it is swimming in a stream, river, pond, lake or other waterbody.
- ❑ Kill or wound any game without making a reasonable attempt to retrieve the animal and include it in the daily bag.
- ❑ Shoot reptiles and amphibians with a firearm (including spring, air or gas propelled).

The gray wolf is protected in Michigan under the Endangered Species legislation.



GRAY WOLF (*Canis lupus*)

Height: 30" average — Length: 4-1/2 to 6-1/2 feet — Weight: 50-100 lbs.



COYOTE (*Canis latrans*)

Height: 18" maximum — Length: 3 feet — Weight: 25-45 lbs.

YOU CAN HELP THE GRAY WOLF BY:

Learning the difference between the gray wolf and the coyote.

Reporting any harassment of a gray wolf.

Reporting wolf observations and locations.

Send information to:
DNR WILDLIFE
1990 US-41 SOUTH
MARQUETTE, MI 49855

Note: Coyote hunting in Zone 1 and Zone 2 is closed Nov. 15 - 30.

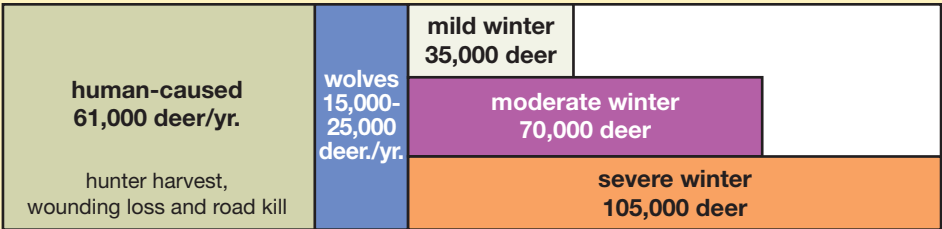
The Impacts of Wolves on Deer in the Upper Peninsula

Many Michigan residents are concerned about the impacts of wolves on the Upper Peninsula deer population. The extent of those impacts is influenced by many factors. However, compared to the deer mortality caused by other sources, including other predators, the impact of wolves on the deer population is relatively small. Several studies have examined wolf kill rates, and recent estimates range from 30 to 50 deer eaten by an adult wolf each year. Wolves prey upon a variety of species, and the proportion of their diet comprised of deer changes continuously. Also, an unknown number of deer eaten by wolves may have died from other causes, such as winter conditions or vehicle collisions.

A population of 500 adult wolves (about the number of adult wolves in the UP in 2006) could eat between 15,000 and 25,000 deer annually. There are about 350,000 deer in the UP, and hunters killed about 50,000 deer in 2006. Between 5,000 and 8,000 deer-vehicle crashes are reported annually in the UP, and even more deer are killed in crashes that are not reported. A severe winter can kill 30 percent (or more) of the deer population.

Wolves and deer evolved together, and deer possess physical and behavioral adaptations for avoiding wolf predation.

Annual Deer Mortality in the UP



Fur Harvester License

All persons who hunt and trap furbearing animals, including those who trap or hunt on their own enclosed farmland or private property, must have a valid fur harvester license. This license allows you to hunt fox, bobcat, coyote or raccoon, and trap badger, bobcat, fisher, marten, fox, coyote, weasel, mink, raccoon, muskrat, beaver, otter, skunk or opossum.

Exception: See footnotes 1 and 6, page 41.

A person may trap at any age but must possess a valid fur harvester license. This license does not authorize a person under age 10 to possess a firearm while trapping. A Junior Resident Fur Harvester-Trap Only license is available to youths without Hunter Safety training.

Nonresident Fur Harvester License

Nonresidents may hunt and trap furbearing animals only from Nov. 15 through the regular season closing dates. A nonresident cannot purchase a license before Nov. 15. Residents of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and the province of Ontario, Canada, cannot purchase a Michigan nonresident fur harvester license.

Furbearer Kill Tags

A person who intends to harvest bobcat, otter, fisher or marten must request and shall be issued free kill tags for these species. These tags are available Sept. 15 through the last day of the hunting and trapping season for that furbearer. Kill tags will be available from license agents or by contacting any DNR Operations Service Center (see page 48). A person who kills a bobcat, otter, fisher or marten shall immediately validate the tag and attach the tag to the hide from the upper jaw to the eye socket or through the lower jaw. Persons under eight years of age may not obtain a kill tag for bobcat, otter, fisher or marten.

Because of the change in stock for the new license year beginning March 1, 2008, otter tags for 2007-2008 will be available only from Sept. 15, 2007 to March 1, 2008. After March 1, individuals who have not obtained their '07-'08 otter kill tags should contact a DNR Operations Service Center to request tags.

Live Traps

As a substitute for foothold traps, trappers may use live traps capable of taking only one animal at a time within 450 feet of an occupied dwelling and associated buildings during the legal time for trapping the target animal. Live traps must be checked daily. Any animal captured in a live trap must be immediately killed or released; it is illegal to take these game animals or protected animals live from the wild. It also is illegal to hold these animals in captivity.

Bait

Trappers may use game animals and game birds or their parts, lawfully taken and possessed, only during the open season for those animals or birds. No other game or protected animals or birds may be used as bait. Your bait should be placed where it is not visible to nontarget species such as owls, hawks and eagles.

Special Management Areas

A special permit is required to trap in the management areas listed below and trapping season closure dates may vary. Contact area headquarters for details.

- ❑ Muskegon State Game Area. Trapping permits are required for beaver and otter and are available at the game area headquarters.
- ❑ Poel Island Waterfowl Refuge, Grand Haven State Game Area. Trapping permits are available at the Muskegon State Game Area headquarters.
- ❑ Fish Point State Wildlife Area. Trapping permits are available at the wildlife area headquarters.
- ❑ Nayanquing Point and Wigwam Bay State Wildlife Areas. Trapping permits are available at the Nayanquing Point State Wildlife Area headquarters.
- ❑ Shiawassee River State Game Area. Trapping permits may be obtained at the St. Charles field office. Trapping permits for the Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge may be obtained from the refuge manager.
- ❑ Tobico Marsh Unit of Bay City Recreation Area. Trapping permits are available at the headquarters.
- ❑ Pte. Mouillee State Game Area. Trapping permits are available at the game area headquarters.
- ❑ Crow Island State Game Area. Trapping permits are available at the Bay City Operations Service Center.
- ❑ State Parks and Recreation Areas. Check with the park headquarters for current trapping regulations and any restrictions prior to trapping.

Incidental Catches

Trappers occasionally trap nontargeted species. Because it is unlawful to possess animals out of season or those which are protected species, the following procedure allows trappers to help the DNR collect and utilize the biological data available through carcass examination and ensure that pelts are put to good use. Trappers must:

- ❑ Immediately release live protected animals from the trap. Help may be available for advice on the release of endangered species.
- ❑ If the animal is dead or dies in the attempt to release it, attach a Michigan incidental seal to the animal before removing it from the trap. Then transport the carcass in an open manner to the nearest DNR office. The carcass must be surrendered. Michigan incidental seals are available from DNR offices. All incidental seals remain the property of the DNR and must be returned by May 1 each year.

Federal Regulations

All out-of-state shipments of raw hides or furs must be plainly marked on the outside of the package as to the contents. If you wish to export bobcat, otter or bear hides from the United States, you need a federal permit. For details, contact the United States Fish and Wildlife Service at 800-358-2104.

Fur Harvester Rules

- ❑ Trappers are legally required to check restraining type traps and snares designed to hold animals alive at least once each day in Zones 2 and 3 and at least once within each 48-hour period in Zone 1. It is highly recommended that trappers in Zone 1 check restraining type traps and snares daily.
- ❑ Trappers may use game animals and game birds or their parts, lawfully taken and possessed, only during the open season for those animals or birds.

It is illegal to:

- ❑ Use any kind of a trap other than a foothold, body-gripping or conibear-type trap unless specifically otherwise provided.
- ❑ Use a foothold trap with a jaw spread exceeding a number 2 foothold trap when taking mink or muskrat.
- ❑ Use snares or live traps. Exceptions: See "Beaver and Otter Trapping Regulations," page 42, "Live Traps," page 38 and "Winter Fox and Coyote Non-lethal Snaring," page 44.
- ❑ Use a trap with teeth or serrations.
- ❑ Use or have in possession or transport in an area frequented by wild animals a catching device of any kind without permanent etching or a metal tag bearing the user's name and address or Michigan Driver License number. Exception: See "Beaver and Otter Trapping Regulations," page 42.
- ❑ Set a steel trap within 50 feet of any water in Zone 1 before Oct. 25, before Nov. 1 in Zone 2 or before Nov. 10 in Zone 3, unless a duffer-type, egg-type, or similarly designed foothold trap for raccoon is used, or a body gripping or conibear trap that is placed 4 feet or more above the ground. See page 7 for zones.
- ❑ Set a body-gripping or conibear-type trap larger than six inches in width (as measured inside the jaw hinges) on dry lands that are publicly owned, or over frozen submerged publicly owned bottomlands or on commercial forest lands (page 31) unless it is four feet or more above the ground or placed in a box or similar container inaccessible to dogs.
- ❑ Molest or disturb the house, hole, nest, burrow or den of a badger, beaver, mink, muskrat or raccoon, whether occupied or not, or molest or destroy a beaver dam, except under a DNR Wildlife Damage Investigation and Control Permit.
- ❑ Set a trap on a beaver dam or lodge unless the trap is submerged below the water.
- ❑ Transport or possess live game taken from the wild, except under a rehabilitation permit or as specified in a Wildlife Damage Investigation and Control Permit.
- ❑ Stake, put out or set a catching device at any time before the day the open season begins.
- ❑ Use a multiple catch or colony trap except for taking muskrats, provided the trap is completely submerged. Colony traps must be constructed of steel and be no larger than six inches high, six inches wide and 24 inches deep. (Nuisance control operators MAY use colony traps for muskrats and other species.)
- ❑ Bring a live raccoon or skunk into Michigan.
- ❑ Shoot a muskrat, beaver, otter, mink, fisher or marten, except under DNR permit. Coyote, fox, raccoon, bobcat and badger may be killed in traps by furtakers using .22 caliber or smaller rimfire firearms, except for junior fur harvesters with trap-only licenses.

Species	Area	Season Dates					Notes
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Trapping Seasons							
Muskrat & Mink	Zone 1		Oct. 25 - Jan. 31				
	Zone 2		Nov. 1 - Jan. 31				
	Zone 3		Nov. 10 - Jan. 31				
Raccoon	Zones 1& 2		Oct. 15 - Jan. 31				1
	Zone 3		Nov. 1 - Jan. 31				
Fox and Coyote	Statewide		Oct. 15 - Mar.1				1, 10
Bobcat	Units A & B		Oct. 25 -Mar. 1				2,4,11
	Units C & D			Season Closed			
Badger	Zones 1& 2			Oct. 15 - Nov. 14			3 & 9
	Zone 3			Nov. 1 - Mar. 1			
Fisher/Marten	Units A&B				Dec. 1 - Dec. 15		7,11
Beaver & Otter	Units A,B & C			See page 42			11 (Otter)
Hunting Seasons ⁸							
Bobcat	Units A & B			Dec. 1- Mar. 1			2,4,11
	Unit C				Jan. 1 - Mar. 1		
	Unit D		Jan. 1 - Feb. 1				
Gray & Red Fox	Statewide		Oct. 15 - Mar.1				5
Raccoon	Statewide		Oct. 1 - Jan. 31				1, 5
Coyote	Statewide		Jul. 15 - April 15 Closed in Zones 1 and 2 during Nov. 15 - 30				1, 5, 6

1. Raccoon and coyote may be taken on private property by a property owner or designee all year if they are doing or about to do damage on private property. A license or written permit is not needed.
2. Season bag limit for bobcat is two per person, only one bobcat may be taken by hunting only in Units C or D combined, and only one bobcat may be taken from Unit B. Harvest in Units C and D is by hunting only.
3. The season bag limit for badger is one per person. Badgers do not require registration.
4. See page 43 for bobcat unit map and bag limit information. Unit E is closed to hunting and trapping.
5. See "Nighttime Raccoon and Predator Hunting" (page 35) for specific regulations governing the hunting of these species at night.
6. Residents possessing a valid small-game license may hunt coyote during the established season.
7. See page 43 for fisher or marten unit map and bag limits.
8. No closed season on opossum, weasel, red squirrel or skunk.
9. In Zone 1, badger may be trapped only in Baraga, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Marquette, Menominee and Ontonagon counties and Alger and Delta counties west of federal forest highway 13.
10. See "Winter Fox and Coyote Non-lethal Snaring" (page 44) for specific regulations governing the trapping of fox and coyote with snares.
11. This species requires a free kill tag. See "Furbearer Kill Tags" (page 38) for details.

Beaver and Otter Trapping Regulations

Statewide Season Limits

Beaver: No limit

Otter: 3 per person. Only 1 may be taken from Unit B, and only 1 from Unit C. Also see Note 3 below.

In addition to the general fur harvester rules on page 40, the following regulations apply to beaver and otter trapping:

- ❑ Only foothold, body-gripping or conibear-type traps may be used for taking beaver and otter. Traps with teeth are illegal. **Exception:** See below for use of snares to take beaver.
- ❑ A catching device of any type must have a permanent etching or metal tag bearing the user's name and address or Michigan Driver License number. If one or more snares are attached to a pole, both the snare and the uppermost end of the pole needs a metal tag.
- ❑ Snares may be used to take beaver from Dec. 1 to March 31, statewide, if the location at which snares are placed is ice-covered. Snares must be made of 1/16-inch or larger cable and must be removed and made inoperative within 24 hours after the close of the beaver season.
- ❑ Up to 10 muskrat pelts may be legally taken in beaver or otter sets.

Notes:

1. The beaver and otter trapping season in Unit A extends through April 30 on designated trout streams only. For a list of these streams in the Upper Peninsula, see FO-210.07 at www.michigan.gov/dnr.
2. The Gladwin Field Dog Trial Area is closed to trapping except for beaver and otter trapping, which is permitted from Nov. 15 through March 15, 2008.
3. Fur harvesters must purchase a new license after March 31. The season limit for otter does not change with the purchase of a new license. Otter taken after March 31 counts against the 2007-2008 otter season bag limit. A free otter kill tag is required. See page 38.

Beaver and otter trapping are closed in the following areas:

Alger: Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.

Benzie: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.

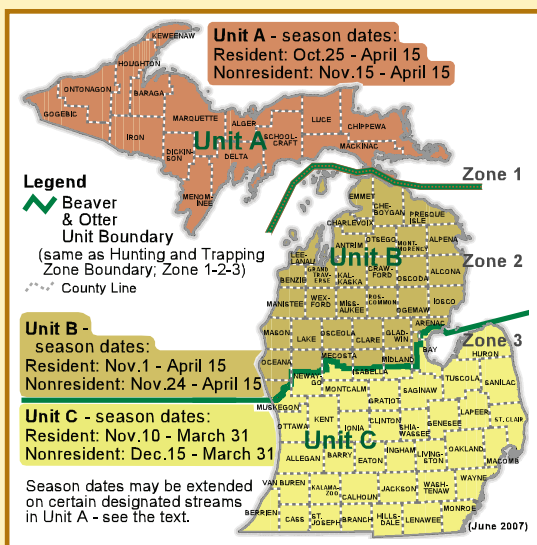
Leelanau: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.

Mecosta: State land in Colfax Township.

Newaygo: White River and 100 feet from either side of the River from M-37 downstream to the Oceana county line. Pere Marquette River (Big South Branch) and 100 feet from either side of the River from 13 Mile Road downstream to Oceana County.

Schoolcraft: Seney National Wildlife Refuge, closed to otter trapping. Contact the Refuge on possible beaver trapping.

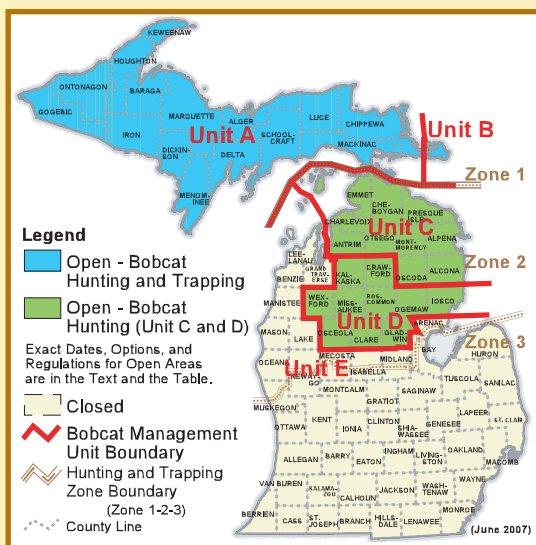
Also see "Special Management Areas" on page 39.



Bobcat Units and Bag Limits

Unit A includes all of the Upper Peninsula, except Drummond Island. Unit B is Drummond Island. Unit C includes Alcona, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Emmet, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego and Presque Isle counties. Unit D includes Clare, Crawford, Gladwin, Iosco, Kalkaska, Missaukee, Ogemaw, Osceola, Roscommon and Wexford counties, and Arenac County north of M-61 and west of I-75. Unit E includes remainder of Zone 2 and all counties in Zone 3.

Bag Limits: The season bag limit for bobcat is two per person, only one bobcat may be taken by hunting only in Units C or D combined, and only one bobcat may be taken from Unit B. A free kill tag is required (see page 38). Bobcat trapping season is closed in Units C and D.

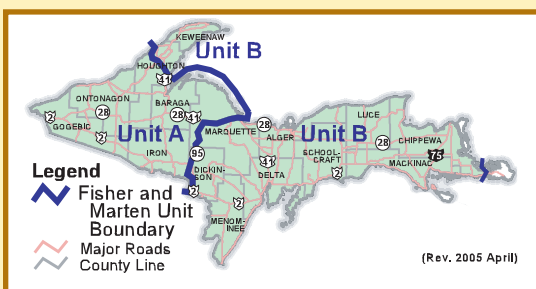


Fisher and Marten Units and Bag Limits

Unit A includes all of Baraga, Gogebic, Iron and Ontonagon counties and parts of Dickinson, Houghton and Marquette counties within the following boundaries: Beginning at the junction of US-2 and the Michigan-Wisconsin state line, then northwesterly along the state line to Lake Superior, northeasterly along the shoreline to the Portage Ship Canal, southeasterly along the shoreline to the mouth of the Carp River in Marquette County, upstream along the Carp River to M-28, westerly on M-28 to M-95, southerly on M-95 to US-2 and west to the point of beginning.

Unit B includes all of Zone 1, except Drummond Island and that area of Unit A described above.

Bag Limits: The season limits are one marten per person and three fisher per person, except no person may take more than one fisher in Unit B. Note: A free kill tag is required for fisher, and the free marten trapping permit has been replaced by the free marten kill tag.



Winter Fox and Coyote Non-lethal Snaring

Non-lethal snares may be used from Jan. 1 through March 1 to take fox and coyotes, provided:

- ❑ Snares are not placed on publicly owned land or commercial forest lands (page 31).
- ❑ All snares in possession or carried afield must have a metallic identification tag attached which is affixed with the owner's or user's name and address or Michigan Driver License number.
- ❑ Steel cable 1/16-inch or larger is used.
- ❑ The snare loop does not exceed 15 inches in diameter.
- ❑ The top of the snare loop is not placed more than 24 inches above the ground. (In snow, 24 inches is measured from the compacted snow in a trapper's footprint established by the full body weight of the trapper.)
- ❑ Snares must be equipped with a relaxing lock. A relaxing lock is defined as a snare lock that allows the snare loop to loosen slightly to reduce the possibility of strangulation. Snares also must be equipped with a stop to prevent the loop from closing to a diameter less than 4¼ inches. Regulations on snare loop size and relaxing lock are designed to prevent the accidental loss of domestic animals and other nontarget species.
- ❑ Snares are equipped with a breakaway locking system with a breaking point not greater than 285 lbs. The breakaway device must be attached to the relaxing lock.
- ❑ Snares are affixed to a stake or object sufficient to hold a fox or coyote. (It is illegal to use any type of drag.)
- ❑ Snares are equipped with two swivels, including one swivel at the anchor point.
- ❑ Spring poles, counterbalanced weights, springs or other similar devices are not used to close the snare.
- ❑ Snares may be up to 60 inches in length, not including a cable anchor extension. The cable anchor extension may be up to 36 inches in length.
- ❑ Snares are not attached to a fence or set in a manner that would allow an animal to become entangled in a fence.
- ❑ Snares may be anchored to woody vegetation provided that the stem is free of branches and stubs to a height of five feet above the ground or compacted snow. Branches and stubs must be cut flush with the outer bark of the stem.
- ❑ Snares may not be set in a manner that would allow a snared animal to be suspended with two or more feet off the ground.

Note: Dogs and other domestic animals caught in snares, body-gripping or conibear type traps should be reported to the DNR Report All Poaching hotline at: 800-292-7800. Information on safely removing dogs from traps may be found on the DNR Web site at www.michigan.gov/dnr under Trapping and Fur Harvesting.

Furbearer Registration

A person taking a bobcat, fisher, marten, otter, or incidental catches must present the animal at a DNR office for registration. Furtakers must register their own take. It is unlawful to register the take of another person. Operations Service Centers will be and other DNR offices may be open during normal business hours. Hunters and trappers are strongly encouraged to call ahead to determine availability of DNR personnel or to make arrangements to register animals outside normal working hours on an appointment basis. The DNR will attach an official seal to the pelt of each animal. Depending on the species, an undamaged canine tooth or skull will be collected to determine the sex, age and physical condition of the specimen. The location of take, date of harvest and manner of harvest will be recorded when the animal is sealed.

Seals may be removed by a licensed taxidermist upon acceptance and recording of the specimen. Otherwise, seals shall not be removed until the pelt is processed or tanned, nor shall a person possess or transport a raw, unsealed hide after the required registration date for each animal. A person may not buy or sell a bobcat, fisher, marten, or otter pelt without a DNR seal unless the pelt has been processed or tanned.

Unfrozen carcasses are preferred for sealing. However, if it is necessary to submit a frozen carcass, it must be properly prepared to ensure employees can seal the pelt and remove the front tooth row. To prepare a carcass for sealing:

- ❑ Create a small hole and insert a Popsicle stick, pencil or similar object between the lower eyelid and the eye so the stick exits behind the upper lip.
- ❑ Cut and skin back the lower lip to the back of the jawbone.
- ❑ Freeze the carcass with the mouth open and the hind legs separated to allow for easy removal of the front tooth row and determination of sex.

Species	What is required for registration?	What will be kept from each specimen?	When must I register?
Bobcat	The skull or an undamaged canine tooth, and pelt for sealing.	The skull or canine tooth.	Bobcat: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BCMU D hunting on or before Feb. 11, 2008• All other bobcat units on or before March 11, 2008 Fisher and Marten: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• on or before Dec. 20, 2007 Otter: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• on or before May 5, 2008
Fisher	The skull and pelt for sealing.	The skull.	
Marten	The skull and pelt for sealing.	The skull or canine tooth.	
Otter	The pelt for sealing.	No parts retained by DNR	
Incidental catches*	The entire carcass and pelt.	The entire carcass and pelt.	See page 39 for details.

*Includes wolves, lynx, and over-harvest of badger, bobcat, fisher, marten and otter.

Hunter Education Promotes Our Wildlife Heritage

Michigan has a long, rich tradition of hunting. In Michigan, hunting contributes to wildlife management and conservation, provides a positive family experience and increased recreational opportunity, and is good for the economy.

Safe hunting begins with hunter education, and Michigan's hunter education program has had a dramatic impact on reducing hunting incidents in our state. According to the International Hunter Education Association, young hunters, when accompanied by responsible adults or mentors, who have been a part of the youngster's education, are some of the safest individuals afield.

Hunter education courses teach new hunters responsibility, ethics, firearm safety, wildlife conservation and wildlife identification, game care, survival and first aid. In addition to safety, hunter education courses stress ethics, and the instructors work diligently to plant the seeds of sportsmanship in each student. Most courses are offered year-round throughout the state though the majority occurs during August, September and October. The typical course consists of two sessions with a total class time of 10 to 12 hours.

Students also can use the Internet to complete a part of their hunter education course. The online course can be found on the DNR's hunter education Web page at www.michigan.gov.dnr.

The DNR is striving to recruit the most-qualified instructors available and provide them with the best materials and training necessary to conduct hunter education courses throughout the state. If you are interested in becoming a volunteer instructor, please write to: Hunter Education Program, Law Enforcement Division, Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 30031, Lansing, MI 48909, or call 517-335-3418. You also can visit our hunter education page listed under "Education and Outreach" on the DNR Web site.

If our young people can learn to be responsible hunters, negative public attitudes toward hunting that grew from past mistakes may change and private lands now open to hunting may remain open. It is the careful and courteous hunter who is helping preserve our hunting heritage for future generations.

SPORTSMEN AGAINST HUNGER

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources is asking for your help

Michigan's deer hunters can now make a donation to support the effort to provide processed wild game meat to local families in need by making a cash donation when they purchase their 2007 deer hunting license. Please help in this important effort. Tell the license agent you wish to make a donation. Your generosity can make a difference. Thank you.

Would you like to help support Michigan's nongame wildlife? You're in luck!



Purchase a Wildlife Habitat License Plate. With each plate sale, \$25 is directed into the Nongame Wildlife Fund. Visit the Secretary of State Web site for more details at www.michigan.gov/sos

Donate to the Nongame Wildlife Fund. This fund supports the management of Michigan's nongame and endangered wildlife and their habitats.



Purchase a variety of items: the collectable Living Resources Patch, books, prints, videos, and more. You can purchase these and other items at the Michigan E-store. Visit www.michigan.gov/dnr

OR order your Living Resources Patches TODAY! (Use form below)

SEND ORDER TO: (please print clearly) Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery

ADDRESS:

CITY, STATE, ZIP:

TELEPHONE: (with area code)



**NEW PATCH FOR 2007-08
Common Tern - \$5.00**

☐

Check here if you would like a free copy of the new Spotting Scope Newsletter.

Please indicate quantity		Total
All Patches \$5 each	Piping Plover	_____
	Kirtland's Warbler	_____
	American Bittern	_____
	Dwarf Lake Iris	_____
	Green Darner	_____
	Pileated Woodpecker	_____
	Rainbow Darter	_____
	Karner Blue Butterfly	_____
	Piping Plover/Tansy	_____
	Marbled Salamander	_____
	Freshwater Mussels	_____
	Bald Eagle	_____
	Common Tern (New)	_____
Michigan Sales Tax (Multiply the sub-total by 6% (.06))		

Mail completed form with check payable to "State of Michigan" to:
Cashier's Office
Mich. Dept. of Natural Resources
PO Box 30451
Lansing, MI 48909-7951

Shipping and Handling - For orders \$0 - \$20 add \$2.50,
\$20.01 - \$40 add \$5, \$40.01 and up add \$6

Total

FOR DNR CASHIER'S USE ONLY - DO NOT USE SPACE BELOW

Thank you for purchasing a 2007 Michigan hunting or fur harvester license

Michigan is among the top states in the nation in almost every hunting category with more than 800,000 licensed hunters contributing \$2 billion annually to our economy.

The mission of the DNR Wildlife Division is to enhance, restore and conserve the state's wildlife resources, natural communities, and ecosystems for the benefit of Michigan's citizens, visitors and future generations.

Your purchase of a hunting or fur harvester license supports the work of department employees who manage and protect Michigan's wildlife habitat. We encourage you to keep hunting and trapping, and to share your experience with others. In doing so, you can do your part to keep our state's wildlife heritage alive for future generations.

Need information?

The Operations Service Centers listed below are open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Or visit our Web site at: www.michigan.gov/dnr
RAP (Report All Poaching) 800-292-7800

Baraga

427 US-41 North
Baraga, MI 49908
906-353-6651

Bay City

503 N. Euclid Ave., Suite 1
Bay City, MI 48706
989-684-9141

Cadillac

8015 Mackinaw Trail
Cadillac, MI 49601
231-775-9727

Gaylord

1732 W. M-32
Gaylord, MI 49735
989-732-3541

Southfield

26000 W. Eight Mile Rd.
Southfield, MI 48034
248-359-9040

Marquette

1990 US-41 South
Marquette, MI 49855
906-228-6561

Newberry

5100 M-123
Newberry, MI 49868
906-293-5131

Plainwell

621 N. 10th St.
Plainwell, MI 49080
269-685-6851

Roscommon

I-75 & M-18 South,
8717 N. Roscommon Rd.
Roscommon, MI 48653
989-275-5151

Rose Lake*

8562 E. Stoll Rd.
East Lansing, MI 48823
517-641-4903

*This is a field office

NOTICE: This brochure is not a legal notice or a complete collection of hunting regulations and laws. It is a condensed guide issued for hunters' convenience. Copies of wildlife conservation orders can be obtained from our Web site, www.michigan.gov/dnr.

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act places an excise tax on firearms, handguns, ammunition and archery equipment. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service apportions these funds to state wildlife agencies to be used for wildlife management, research, habitat acquisition, game area and shooting range development and hunter education. Since its inception in 1937, Michigan's share of the Wildlife Restoration funds has reached almost \$150 million.